

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Bankers' Warning

SEVEN leading bankers have warned British industry it will soon be facing a period of intense competition in export with trading conditions in the world becoming exceedingly difficult. After all the warnings of threatening crises that have been made in the last eight years it would be fatally simple to disregard this latest realistic assessment of the position facing the export trade. The gist of the bankers' opinions (and it was by no mere coincidence that all pointed to the same vexed question) was that taxation had to be reduced to give a stimulus to production to benefit the export as well as the home trade. Too often tax reductions have been regarded as the complete panacea for the economic problems of today. Certainly the Chancellor of the Exchequer realises tax reductions would be a great stimulus to the already overtaxed British industry and it must be emphasised that the most crippling and damaging form of taxation insofar as industry is concerned is that applied to companies and the higher income groups who would normally supply the bulk of the money for investment. There are many industries however which are overdue for an overhaul and complete re-organisation. Modern machinery, modern methods of production must replace the binding chains of tradition, the attitude of "what was good enough for us a few years ago is good enough for us now."

WHILE it would be foolish to suggest that British industry should throw to the four winds its good name for reliability, industry must realise that to keep pace with its competitors it has to adapt itself to changes speedily and efficiently. In the past year too much emphasis has been placed on the continually rising cost of labour. One big shipbuilding company announced recently that in an attempt to bring down its prices of new tonnage to compete with the lower prices of Germany and Japan and to recapture some of the orders lost to British shipyards last year, it would initiate immediately a drastic overhaul of the company's organisation. In 1954! Didn't this company see the writing on the wall a few years ago when the air was loud with prophecies of doom and crisis? There are others in the shipbuilding industry, the textile and steel industries which could profit by a similar re-organisation. The stimulus, however, must come from the Government and to follow America's lead in reducing taxes would seem the most sensible course for the Government to adopt in the new budget.

INCENTIVE—small though it may be—is promised in the report of the Randall Commission set up by President Eisenhower to examine the US foreign trade policy. Even if the President and Congress agree to cut tariff rates by up to five per cent a year during the next three years, it is some concession and the recommendation that the President should have authority to exempt bidders of other nations who treat American bidders on an equal basis with their own nationals from the provisions of the Buy American Act must also come as cheering news to those countries which have been inwardly seething at the crippling influence of that partisan legislation. Similarly the declaration that all currencies should be made freely convertible and trade restrictions removed will be welcomed. World feeling will probably be that even if America makes the few concessions suggested they will be better than none.

Hemingway Feared Dead In Plane Crash ON FLIGHT WITH WIFE IN AFRICA

Wreckage Spotted: Police Send Out Search Party

London, Jan. 24.

Famous American author, Ernest Hemingway, and his wife, the former Mary Welsh, were feared to have lost their lives when a Cessna plane, in which they were the only passengers, crashed on Saturday afternoon in Uganda near the Murchison Falls, where the River Nile plunges down a rocky gorge.

The wreckage of the ill-fated plane was spotted this morning three miles below the Falls, which are close to Lake Albert and the Belgian Congo frontier.

A British Overseas Airways Corporation Argonaut this morning spotted the wreckage of the Cessna while on a flight from Entebbe, Uganda, to Khartoum in the Sudan.

Capt R. C. Jude of the Argonaut alerted Royal Air Force patrols, which later reported that they had found no sign of any survivors of the Cessna plane.

A search party of Uganda Police left Butiaba late tonight to search the river bank in the vicinity of Murchison Falls, where the aircraft carrying Hemingway and his wife was reported to have crashed.

The Hemingways, it was learned, left Nairobi in the small, chartered plane on Saturday to visit Uganda.

Today they left Entebbe, a town on Lake Victoria, to visit the remote Murchison Falls, which are one of Uganda's most spectacular sight-seeing spots situated in big game country.

Hemingway was due back in Masindi on Sunday afternoon and when the plane became overdue, an air search was started.

The Murchison Falls lie in inhospitable country difficult to reach, except by river launch. The waters teem with crocodiles and the forests in the area are the home of elephant herds.

Tonight, the wreckage of the plane was sighted near the river bank, some three miles from the falls. A search party was then despatched from Butiaba and aircraft also carried out reconnaissance until darkness.

HIS CAREER

Ernest Miller Hemingway was one of the most famous writers of the "lost generation" of American novelists, which also included John Dos Passos, William Faulkner and John Steinbeck.

Hemingway was born in July, 1898, in a Chicago suburb, son of a doctor, who wanted him to take up a respectable career.

Hemingway went in for sports, hunting and fishing while still in his teens and, after running away from college, he spent two years from the age of 15 to 17 dishwashing in a restaurant, and boxing.

He then resumed and completed his studies and began learning his job as a reporter.

From then on, Hemingway's life was an endless reporting trip around the world, during which he gathered material for his most famous books.

At the beginning of World War I, Hemingway was an ambulance driver in the American Army. He enlisted in the Italian Army and he used this experience ten years later on one of his best novels, "A Farewell to Arms" (1929).



ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Hemingway then travelled in the East, went hunting in Africa and deep-sea fishing and then settled down in Paris, where he joined literary circles, whose most prominent member was Gertrude Stein.

In 1926, Hemingway published his first great novel, "The Sun Also Rises," and the next year returned to the United States, where he settled down in Florida.

BECAME MATADOR

Hemingway lived a long time in Spain, where he became an enthusiastic admirer of bull-fights and even took up, for some time, the profession of matador. His book, "Death in the Afternoon," related this experience and pictured the dangers of bullfighting.

Also from Spain, he drew material for two books on the Civil War—"The Fifth Column" and the famous "For Whom the Bell Tolls." The latter was published in the USA in 1940 and a film was made of the book a few years later with Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman in the leading roles.

During World War II Hemingway became a war correspondent in Great Britain for Collier's Magazine and took part in bombing missions.

When in 1950 there appeared "Across the River and into the Trees," critics were unanimous that Hemingway's career as a writer was over.

Hemingway, however, gave a flashing denial to these rumours by publishing in 1952 the masterpiece which won him the Pulitzer Prize, "The Old Man and the Sea."

Hemingway's co-the-spot reporting style made his books lively and picturesque and won him international fame.—France-Press.

5 Terrorists Walk Into A Patrol

Kuala Lumpur, Jan. 25.

A patrol of the 2/6 Gurkhas was in luck yesterday while operating in the Segamat district of Johore, when five terrorists walked straight into their guns.

The Gurkhas had just completed surrounding a camp with their guns at the ready when five terrorists walked out of their camp toward the patrol. Two were killed but three others who were wounded managed to escape.

One of those killed was Yap Kim Siew, a district committee member. In other scattered engagements throughout the peninsula, four other terrorists were killed and one suspect was captured. One was killed in the Ingam district of Johore, two in the Relau area of South Kedah and the sixth was shot dead in the Segamat district of Johore.

Meanwhile, at the 54th milestone on the Kuala Lumpur—Longgong road in Perak State, security forces exhumed the body of a 22-year-old Chinese girl. The girl had lived in a new village near the place where she was found buried and had been missing since last Friday, when she was believed to have been murdered by Communist terrorists.—United Press.

Injured Answering False Alarm

London, Jan. 24.

Four firemen hurrying to a false alarm fire on board the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth were injured when their car struck a metal cable in the Southampton Docks today. The fire brigade was called when a faulty fire alarm went off on board the liner. A similar incident occurred last Wednesday, the liner being in dock here for her annual overhaul.—France-Press.

Berliner's Pilgrimage



Franz Walter, a Berliner, recently completed his long walk from Berlin to Rome during which he carried a huge cross. The journey took him approximately a year.—London Express.

London Papers Discuss Question Of Churchill's Retirement

London, Jan. 25.

The mass circulation Daily Mirror said today that Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, is "too old and too tired" and his continued rule "has become a disaster to his party and the country."

The newspaper, which generally supports the Labour Party, asked in the first of a series of articles entitled "Portrait of a Government": "When will the old man retire?"

Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express, however, took the opposite view yesterday. "Churchill should put aside all ideas of resignation. Equally he should dismiss absolutely any thought of removing himself to the (House of) Lords."

Sir Winston Churchill's acceptance of a peerage would be one way of resigning because the Prime Minister traditionally sits in the House of Commons.

The Daily Mirror stated: "After a lifetime of intense and brilliant activity in his country's service, he is worn out by age and ill health."

"A new report gains strength. Prominent members of Parliament are now saying in private that Churchill's doctors have advised him to give up all work."

Physical and mental exhaustion crutch at the Prime Minister's elbow, and the great orator's speeches are shorter and more subdued.

"He walks more falteringly, his deafness is more pronounced, his memory less reliable, his concentration flags."

In the House of Commons he puts on a gallant show, answering questions, "but even his political opponents must now deal very gently with the old man."

Sir Winston Churchill, the article said, lives in the past and his ears are filled with the bugle calls of gas, battles from Omdurman to Alamaina.

This was 25 before his illness (last summer) and it has become even more marked since. More and more he shrinks into the past. Senior Ministers, the Mirror said, cannot get access to him except Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, and they must make their own decisions—"or fail to make them." The article concluded: "Home and abroad, the portrait of Churchill as Prime Minister today is etched deep with embitterment."

Many "Ifs" & "Buts" Associated With Big 4 Talks

Berlin, Jan. 25.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers meet here today in a new effort to end the cold war between East and West.

It is the first time the Western Foreign Ministers have sat round a table with Mr Vycheslav Molotov of Russia since the abortive sessions in Paris in 1949.

Burning issue before the Ministers is how German reunification can be achieved. The West insists it must come through free all-German elections, failing which the West must press on with its plan to incorporate a rearmament German Federal Republic in the Atlantic defence system.

The Russians bitterly oppose any German link with the West and say a start toward German unity must be made by a provisional authority composed of representatives of the West German Government in Bonn and the Communist East German People's Democratic Republic.

Many diplomatic observers believe Mr Molotov may offer to conclude the long-delayed Austrian state treaty in exchange for Western concessions on Germany.

As soon as the conference opens today, Mr Anthony Eden, of Britain, Mr John Foster Dulles, of the United States, and Mr Georges Bidault, of France, will make major policy statements.

Mr Molotov will be invited to do the same before they get down to tackling the agenda.

Diplomatic sources said the Western Ministers decided on this course because they felt some clarification was needed after the passage of five years since the last conference.

Allied circles thought it highly unlikely Mr Molotov would refuse this opportunity to make a propaganda speech.

THE MAIN BUSINESS

The West feel that German reunification through free elections and the Austrian state treaty should be the main business of the conference.

Mr Molotov is expected to repeat his view that the conference should be widened to include general world tension and to call for a later five-Power conference including China.

The Western Powers hope the outstanding procedural questions for the conference—such as the chairmanship—will be settled in a talk between Mr Dulles and the Soviet Foreign Minister half an hour before the conference opens.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP

Mr Dulles will propose that the chairmanship should rotate among the four Ministers on a daily basis starting today with Mr Bidault.

The West would resist any proposal by Mr Molotov that he should take the chair in the weeks when the Ministers meet in the Soviet sector, and the Western Ministers say when they meet in the American sector, Mr Molotov is expected today to ask that representatives of the East and West German Governments be invited to attend conference sessions discussing German reunification. This move, widely publicised throughout the Russian sector of Berlin by large street banners, is intended to gain Western recognition of the East German Government and to convince the East Germans that only Moscow is fighting for their interests at the conference table.

Strongly backed by Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, the Western Powers will firmly reject the Soviet demand.

They are not prepared in any circumstances to receive delegates from a Communist regime they regard as without authority to speak for the 18,000,000 in the Eastern zone. The Western Ministers themselves will consult Dr Adenauer through the Western High Commissioners, who are in Berlin for the meeting.

Western officials said today that if it became clear that Mr Molotov is now ready to give Austria her freedom from four-Power occupation, the Western Ministers would press for the complete conclusion of the Austrian state treaty during the present meeting.

The Western Ministers believe that if agreement is reached, Mr Molotov will agree to their plan to invite Dr Leopold Figl, Austrian Foreign Minister, to attend the negotiations.—Reuter.

THE CHIEF TARGET

In the propaganda exchanges likely to follow the clarification of the first two sides' views, Mr Molotov is expected to direct his main barrage at France, where the Allied position is vulnerable.

There is no sure majority in the French Parliament for the Western European programme. A strong body of Deputies favours talks with Communist China in the hope of ending the long war against the Peking-backed Communists in Indo-China.

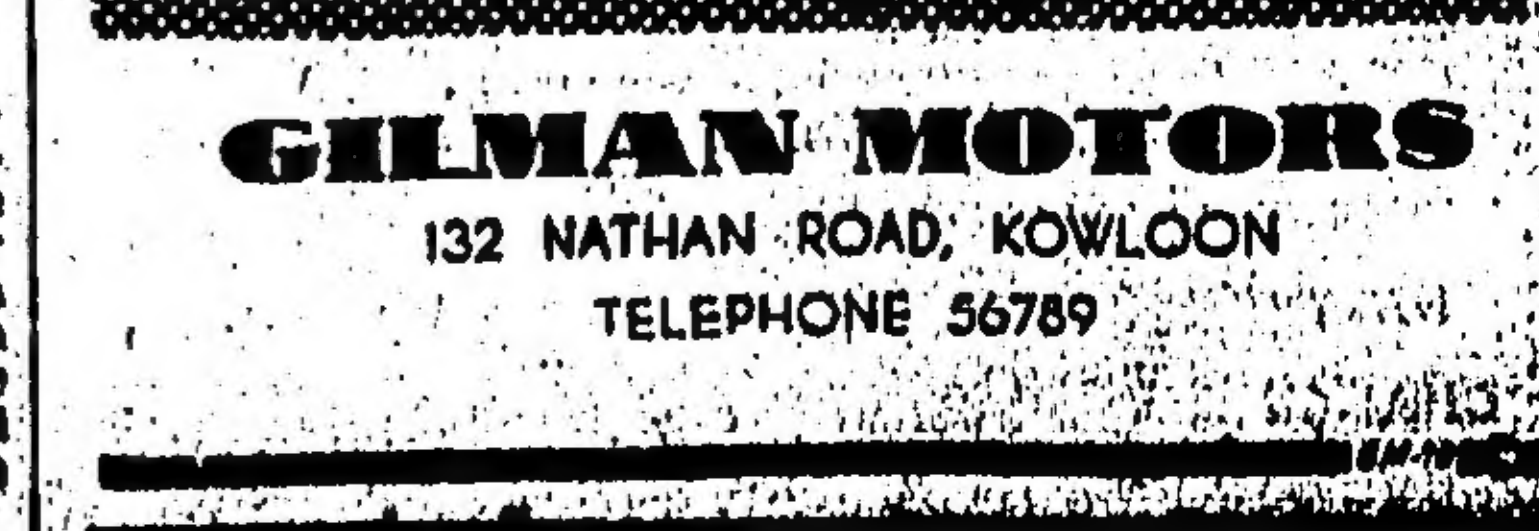
If propaganda eventually dominates the Berlin conference, the Western Powers will be looking for an opportunity to break off the talks that will carry conviction in Western public opinion.—Reuter.

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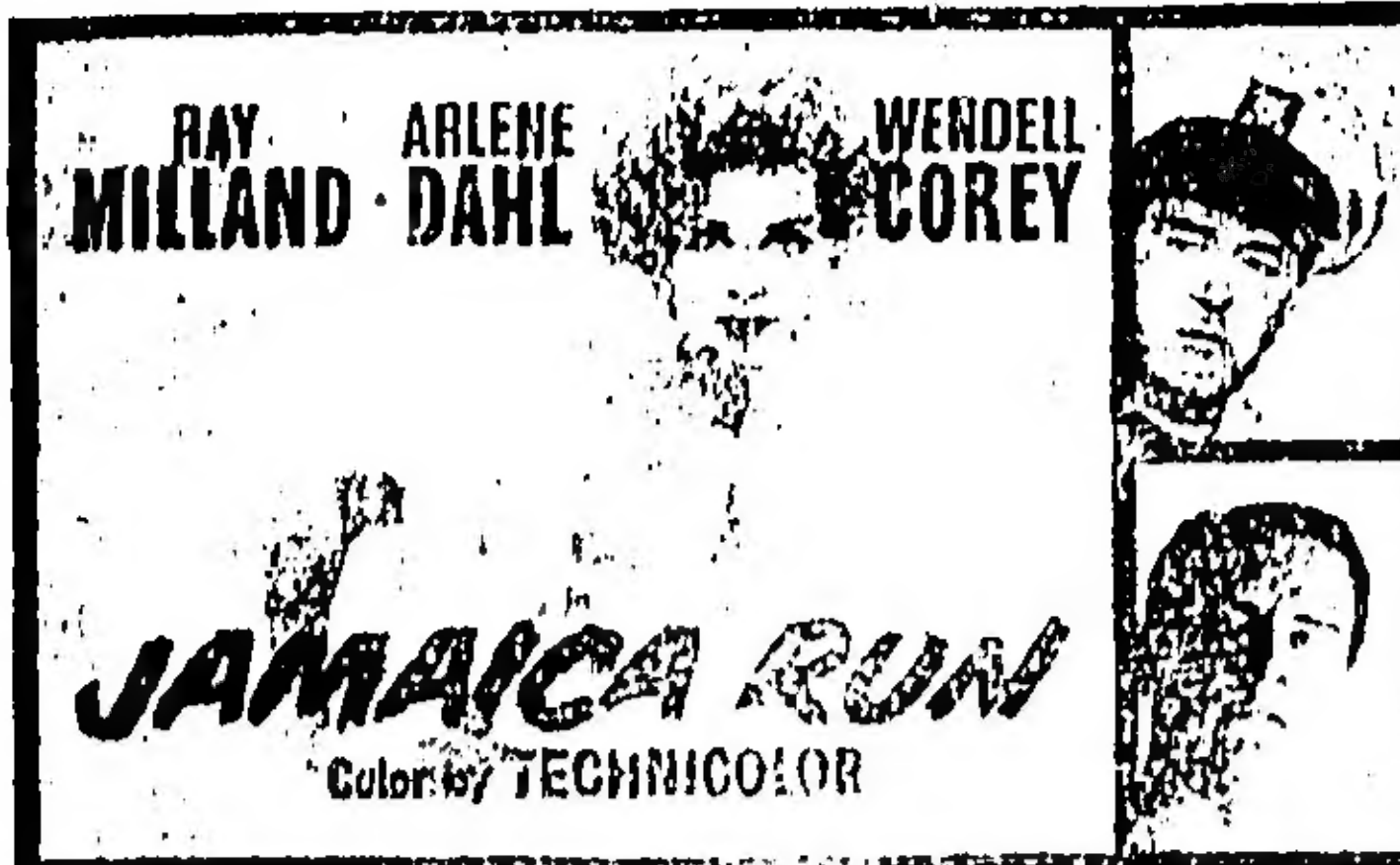
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NEXT CHANGE! George Brent • Brian Aherne in "Angel on the Amazon"

USA MAY CUT OVERSEAS ORDERS

Action Against Reds In Italy, France

Washington, Jan. 24.

The United States is planning to slash by half—\$500,000,000 (about £178,571,000)—defence orders placed overseas next year, it was reported here today.

The report said this sharply reduced programme—part of a move to reduce foreign aid spending—would be accompanied by an intensified drive to give contracts only to factories not dominated by Communist workers.

Officials said the lower spending programme would begin on July 10.

The anti-Communist workers clause was urged by Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, United States Ambassador to Italy, mainly to help curb Communist labour unions in that country, the report added.

France, the biggest source of American-financed arms production overseas, was also expected to be hit by the new restrictions, but probably to a lesser extent.

Italian factories have been awarded more than \$400 million (about £142,857,000) in American arms contracts in the last three years, \$240 million (about £85,710,000) of it in the last fiscal year.—Reuter.

Kashmir Ties With India Almost Settled

Jammu, Jan. 25.

Two Kashmir Ministers and the State's Constitutional adviser leave for Delhi today to give final legal form to the reports of three committees of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly.

The Kashmir Prime Minister, Mr. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, will join the delegation in Delhi. The three-man committee, which have been dealing with basic principles, fundamental rights and citizenship, put the finishing touches to their reports at joint sittings and will present them on February 3 to the Constituent Assembly, which is expected to adopt them unanimously.

Kashmir Deputy Home Minister, Mr. D. P. Dhar, an expert on international affairs, said in an interview today that shortly after the Assembly meeting, the Indian President would issue an order recognising the Kashmir Constituent Assembly's request to make suitable changes.

These will then be incorporated in the Indian constitution in section 370, which governs Kashmir's place in India and her constitutional relationship with India. The order, Mr. Dhar said, will cover, among other matters, the jurisdiction of the Indian Supreme Court, Indian fundamental rights for Kashmiris, and limited citizenship for Indians in Kashmir state.

HISTORY

(An agreement between India and Kashmir in July 1952, on their constitutional relationship provided for abolition of the dynastic rule of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir. It was agreed that the fundamental rights embodied in the Indian constitution should apply to Kashmir, but should not interfere with Kashmir's land legislation.

Among other provisions, the Indian President's powers to declare a state of emergency and assure Government in case of invasion, external danger or internal disturbances would apply to Kashmir, action in internal matters being taken with the concurrence of the State Government.)—Reuter.

Randall Report—“Vague And Unsatisfactory”

Washington, Jan. 24.

Two members of the Randall Commission—set up by President Eisenhower to suggest a new foreign economic policy for the United States—publicly disagreed today with the Commission's controversial report, issued last night in Washington.

Mr. Daniel Reed and Mr. Richard Simpson, who were among the five members of the House of Representatives who served with the Commission, described the report as “vague, indefinite and unsatisfactory.”

Any recommendations made by Mr. Eisenhower for changing America's tariffs will have to pass through the Ways and Means Committee of which Mr. Reed is Chairman, and Mr. Simpson a member.

They attacked the report on the grounds it “contemplates only the opening up of American markets to give larger shares to foreign producers with resulting smaller shares to our own producers.”

A Bill is to be introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday to extend the Randall Commission's life for another year. Mr. Jacob Javits, who announced the move, commented: “To receive the report of the Commission and disband it now would be wasting an enormous amount of work and experience regarding foreign trade and investment.”—Reuter.

Housewives' Holiday In Sweden

Stockholm, Jan. 24.

Thousands of Swedish housewives left their husbands today to cook and cope with chores while they went for a cut-price joy ride around the country arranged by the State railways.

Producers of a popular Saturday night radio programme, “Merry-go-round,” declared today a housewives' holiday. And the railways offered every woman wearing a wedding ring a half-price return ticket to any station in Sweden—providing, like Cinderella, she returned before midnight.

Thousands of women queued for the tickets outside stations in Stockholm and every other town. As the trainloads of women pulled out, telephone calls began to pour in—to the “Merry-go-round” producers.

Angry husbands denounced them as “dictators,” “betrayers of husbands' rights.” Some used even choicer epithets. Other husbands, ruefully surveying smoking cabbage and burned meat, rang the advice bureau opened by the major newspapers.

Among the deserted husbands was Sweden's Prime Minister, Mr. Tage Erlander. “I am not an expert cook but I did my duty,” he told reporters ruefully, but he added a friend had called in to help him—one of Stockholm's best known restaurateurs.—China Mail Special.

EXPECTED TO SCALE 202 LBS.

Aga Khan To Be Weighed Against Platinum

Karachi, Jan. 24.

Over 50,000 people will watch the Aga Khan being weighed against platinum here on February 3 to celebrate his 70 years as leader of the Ismaili sect of Muslims.

The 78-year-old Aga Khan, one of the world's richest men, will be returning to his birthplace for the ceremony, for he was born in a rambling house known as Honeymoon Lodge, which stands on a small hill just outside Karachi.

He will take his seat on specially constructed ivory scales, which cost 10,000 rupees (about £1,000 sterling) and the platform on which they are placed will revolve so that all may see the ceremony.

As the platinum is placed on the scales a vertical strip light will record the advancing weight. The Aga Khan is expected to turn the scales at about 202 lbs and the platinum to equal that is worth about 800,000 rupees (about £80,000 sterling). Most of it is being obtained from Switzerland.

In the earlier days of the community, all this might have gone to the leader, but when he had his diamond jubilee, the Aga Khan set the fashion of distributing the value by investment in the community.

Pakistan is only one of the homes of his followers who are spread throughout the world, in India, Burma, Ceylon, Africa, and South America. Most East African Muslims are Ismailis. No one knows just how many there are, but there are about 25,000 in Pakistan.

The weighing ceremony is to take place in Karachi, in the grounds of the Aga Khan Gymkhana, which was once his private residence. Bulldozers have torn up the cricket pitch and teams of workmen are erecting stands for the 50,000 people expected to attend. They will probably include Pakistan's Governor General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed and the Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali.

Ismailis are coming from all over the world and many of them will stay as guests in the homes of fellow members of the community in and around Karachi.

community in and around Karachi.

Prince Ali Khan, the Aga Khan's son, is expected to come to Karachi a few days before his father to supervise final arrangements for the ceremony.

During the Aga Khan's ten-day stay here, the Ismailis will hold many other ceremonies within the community and there will probably be a procession on one day.

Many couples marry when the Aga Khan is present, for then all their wedding expenses are paid for them.

LONGEST IMAMATE

The special significance of this year's ceremony is that it marks the longest Imamate—Imam means Spiritual Leader—in the history of the Ismailis. The Aga Khan is the fortieth direct descendant by male line of the Prophet Mohammed's son-in-law, Hazrat Ali, who was fourth Caliph of Islam.

The sect got its name of Ismailis from one of the early Arabian Imams, whose name was Shah Ismail, and their faith came to India about seven centuries ago when missionaries were sent from Persia. Most present day Indian and Pakistani Ismailis are the descendants of Hindu converts.

To commemorate this year's ceremony Pakistan's Ismailis have subscribed 3,000,000 rupees (over £300,000 sterling) towards the share capital of a “Platinum Jubilee Finance Corporation,” which will be devoted to the economic uplift of the community. Forty co-operatives are being established throughout western Pakistan to handle loans at low interest rates for Ismailis.

His diamond jubilee was commemorated in Africa by a similar trust specifically for education and industry.—China Mail Special.

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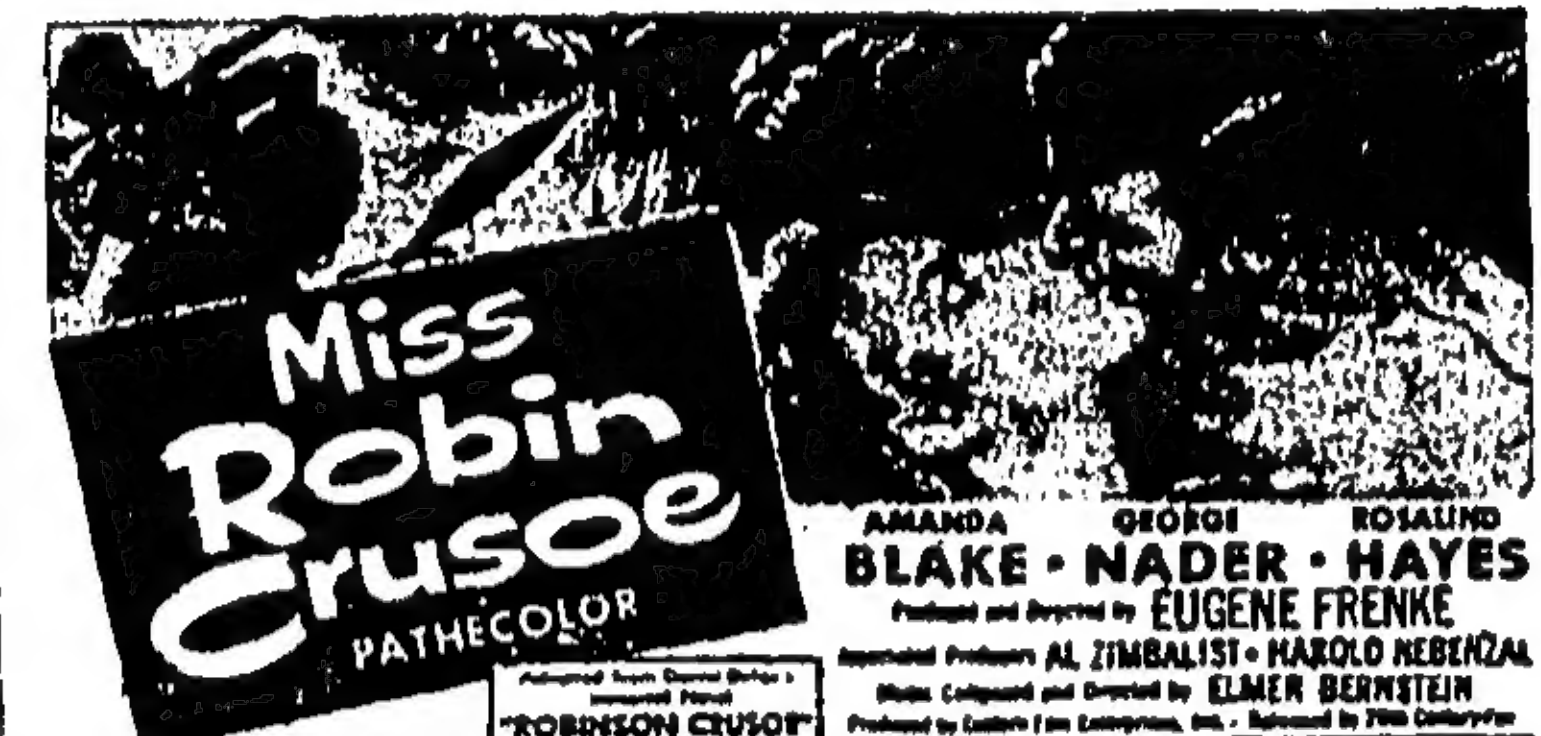
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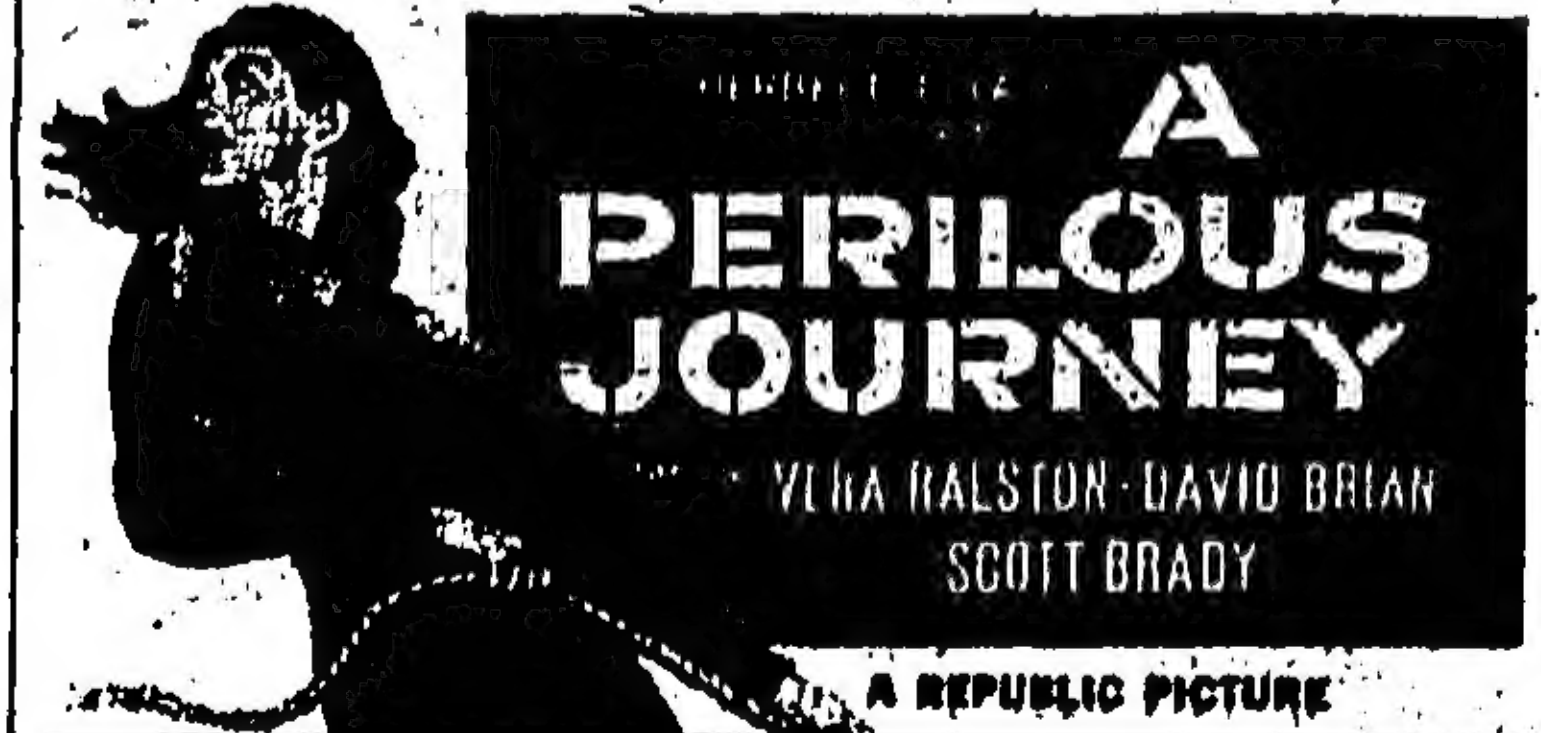
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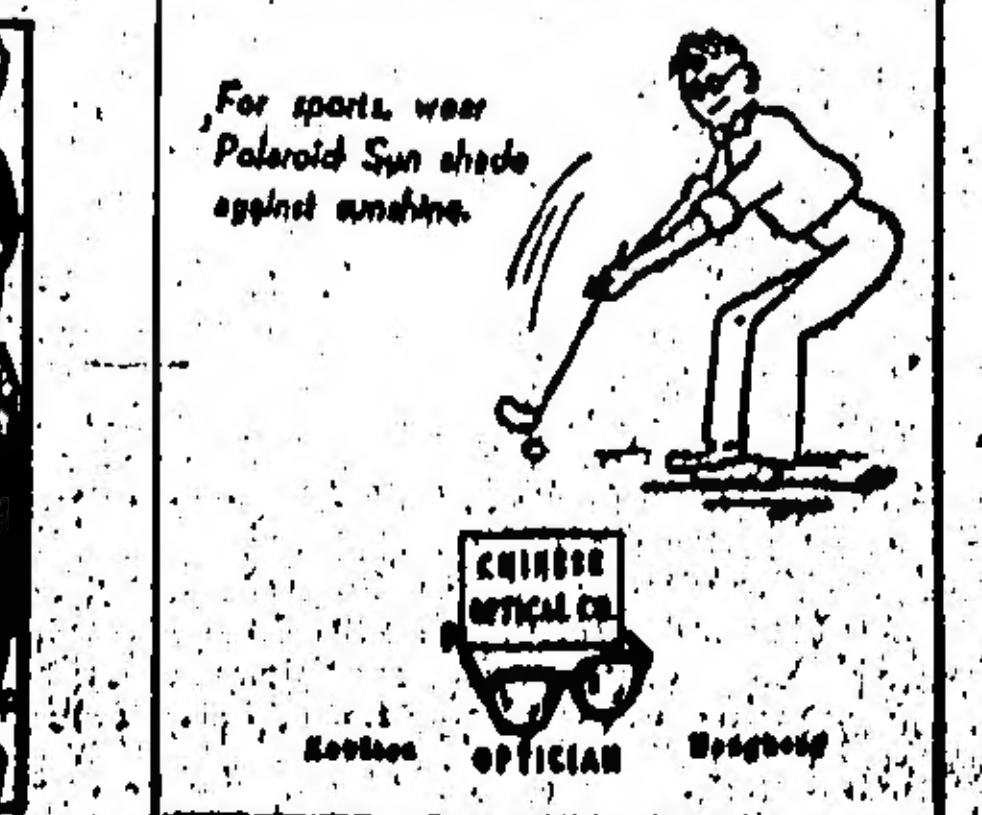
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SURPRISE MEETING IN BERLIN

Dulles, Molotov Try To Solve Technical Problems

A surprise meeting between the U.S. Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles and the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Molotov will be held in Berlin today, it was announced officially.

France Presse says Mr Dulles and Mr Molotov will attempt to settle technical matters—concerning the conference which four power officials did not succeed in settling last week.

When the meeting was first announced all sorts of hypotheses were ventured. It was suggested that the two diplomats might discuss the Eisenhower atom pool plan, or that Mr Dulles might approach the Soviet Foreign Minister in a subtle effort to ward off possible Russian resentment over the series of meetings among the three Western Foreign Ministers.

Berlin, Jan. 24. The three Western Foreign Ministers held a third meeting this afternoon in an effort to determine a united front for the opening of the Big Four conference tomorrow. The results of this meeting were not known, but it appeared evident tonight that although Western solidarity remained intact the manner of looking at certain questions was not quite the same in the three Western delegations.

The most crucial of these questions is the issue of a possible Big Four conference with

view. The Indo-Chinese war remains France's major concern. There has been talk of direct negotiations with Vietnamese leader Ho Chi-minh, but in some quarters the view has been expressed that no solution is possible without the participation of Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung.

It is the Russians opened up the possibility of a solution in Indo-China, it might be difficult to reject out of hand negotiations with Communist China.

While the three Western Foreign Ministers held their last meeting, the East Germans renewed their request for both East and West German participation in the Big Four conference. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl and his Foreign Minister, Leuthar, both made the renewed request in the rather unusual form of a letter "to the conference" of the four Foreign Ministers. In any event the new request had little chance of success. It was already turned down this evening by the West Germans and no doubt will be rejected by the other Western Powers. On this point, at least, it was not thought likely that the Soviets would assist.

MOLOTOV'S WREATH

Mr Molotov today laid a wreath on the monument commemorating Soviet soldiers killed in the struggle for the city in 1945; Tass, the official Soviet news agency, announced.

The agency said he was accompanied by Mr Andrei Gromyko, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr G. N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and members of the Soviet delegation to the Berlin conference.—Reuter.

Express Attacked

Djakarta, Jan. 24. Press dispatches from Bandung said today that 17 persons were injured on Thursday when terrorists fired on the Jogjakarta-Bandung express between Kabanankungan and Djuruklegi. The injured were sent to hospital at Tjilatjap.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 3 Charm (8).
 - 7 Wanderer (5).
 - 10 Threat (8).
 - 13 Utmost (7).
 - 15 Book (4).
 - 17 Begged (7).
 - 18 Cut at random (7).
 - 21 Grant (4).
 - 22 Carries on again (7).
 - 23 Oppose (6).
 - 24 Bodily exertion (8).
 - 25 Stuff (5).
 - 26 Hit of bedding (8).
- DOWN**
- 1 First class (5).
 - 2 Incident (5).
 - 3 Track down (5).
 - 4 Notion (4).
 - 5 Mode (6).
 - 6 Indicated assent (6).
 - 8 Pit of anger (6).
 - 9 Banishment (5).
 - 11 Get up (5).
 - 12 Scalders (6).
 - 14 European river (5).
 - 16 Measures out (5).
 - 19 Arrive (6).
 - 20 Southsayers (5).
 - 22 Small insect (5).
 - 23 Den (5).
 - 24 Blemish (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD:—Across: 1. Picnic, 5. Build, 8. Nip, 9. Combat, 10. Niece, 11. Names, 12. Aged, 13. Forms, 14. Refined, 15. Chalcid, 16. Stead, 17. Firm, 18. Clues, 19. Vista, 20. Robber, 21. Infer, 22. Effect, 23. Defend, 24. Down, 1. Packages, 2. Commerce, 3. Iran, 4. Citadel, 5. Benet, 6. Union, 7. Locum, 14. Reliable, 16. Slammered, 18. Radiant, 17. Fevered, 19. Hostile, 21. Trial, 24. Sore.

India Not To Join USSR, China

Kalyani, India, Jan. 24. The plenary session of the Congress (ruling) Party today passed unanimously a resolution endorsing the Indian Government's foreign policy of not aligning itself with any group of nations against any other group.

The resolution was moved at a meeting of the Congress by a leading member of the Party, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who declared that India would never join any "winning group," although he was strong enough to drive back and out any invading force.

Mr Pant rejected a suggestion made earlier that India should enter a defensive alliance with China and Russia to neutralize the proposed military aid pact between the United States and Pakistan.

He was answering the delegation from Bihar, Brajeshwar Prasad, who suggested the defensive pact idea as a negation of his resolution. He said that India's independent policy had "great strength in it, which flowed from adherence to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Prime Minister Nehru."

The plenary session also today passed resolutions expressing "grave concern" over the proposed American military aid to Pakistan and endorsing the Government's policy in Korea.

The resolution expressing "grave concern" over the proposed United States military aid to Pakistan said that the effect of such aid was that "the area of potential war would spread and fresh conflict may arise."

The resolution hoped the United States would not take any steps which would tend to reverse the "process of history in Asia and create doubt and apprehension in the minds of Asian peoples, who wish to pursue the path of freedom and democracy in their own way."

It was moved by Bombay's chief Minister, Morarji Desai, and seconded by Dr Syed Mahmud, the former Minister for Development in Bihar State.

Earlier Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, President of the United Nations General Assembly, urged the slogan "strength through peace" as a guiding principle for world statesmen when she addressed the conference of the Congress Party today.

She said she felt the time had gone when any power could make its weight felt on the whole world merely through its military prowess.

The Prime Minister and Congress Party's President, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, closed the conference with an appeal to the people of India to forget their troubles and problems and concentrate on the "mighty adventure of building up this great India, which would be a challenge to the greatest nation on earth."

A "Convenient Bar" For The Arcadia

The "Arcadia" a 28,000-ton P. & O. liner will sail on her maiden voyage to Australia on February 22.

New features in the ship promise to give passengers a view as good as the skipper's. A passenger observation lounge has been built in below the bridge for this purpose. Its long windows have venetian blinds to garden glare from the fierce tropical sun and the room itself is furnished with comfortable-covered armchairs with foot rests to afford "a view" in luxury "markings" style.

The "Arcadia" also has a bar which, according to the company, "is situated conveniently near to the sports deck to allow fast and easy service to those who may have played their deck tennis too strenuously."

The liner is understood to be "the most expensive ship ever built." It was launched last May and will finish its trials in January before entering service.

In her lounges she will have sculptured decorations that were designed in a forest known to the Saxons.

Donald Gilbert, the sculptor, lives in an old farmhouse in the Forest of Anderida, near Fittleworth, Sussex.

The panels he has created for the Arcadia include birds and fish.

As a student Mr Gilbert worked under his kinsman, the late Sir Alfred Gilbert, who created the Equestrian Circus Eros.

With his father, Mr Gilbert helped to design decorations in the Cunard's cruising liner, the Caronia.

His sister, Margaret Gilbert, who lives at Oxted, Surrey, has been working independently on the interior decorations of the Arcadia.—China Mail Special.

TV To Help Find The Comet



Underwater television equipment of the latest type is hoisted aboard a BOAC York aircraft at Hurn airport to be flown to Malta to be used in the search for the BOAC Comet airliner which crashed in the sea near Elba on January 10.

The equipment which weighs more than 6 cwt is of an improved design to that used in locating the submarine Affray.

Hitler Not To Blame For British Escape At Dunkirk

London, Jan. 25. Hitler was not to blame for the German Army's failure to wipe out the British Army during the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940; an official war volume declared today.

The volume, second of a series of war histories written with Government approval, said German military apologists claimed that Hitler's "amateur interference" in the German campaign allowed the British to escape.

The author, Major L.M.F. Ellis, said that Hitler was often right and deserved part of the credit for the successes of the German forces.

The failure to capture the British Army was the responsibility of the German generals and air force chiefs.

Reports circulated at the time of the Dunkirk evacuation that Hitler "allowed the British expeditionary force to escape" were disproved by captured German documents.

These showed that when Hitler heard the attack on Dunkirk had been halted on Field Marshal Von Brauchitsch's orders, he immediately ordered a resumption.

"The DEF escaped not because anyone allowed them, but because of the fighting qualities of the troops and the skill of British leadership and organization," Major Ellis said.

DEFENCES HELD

"It was also due to the inability of the German Army to pierce the Allied defence."

Major Ellis criticised the conduct of France's General Gamelin and General Weygand during the German onslaught.

General Weygand, 74, was faced with an appalling situation when he took over from General Gamelin in 1940, Major Ellis wrote. He decided that no organised retreat was possible with such numerical inferiority. By May 23, 1940, General Weygand decided nothing could be done to avert defeat.

"The very fact that the Supreme Commander held this view meant that defeat was certain," Major Ellis commented.

In defence of ex-King Leopold of the Belgians, Major Ellis pointed out that he notified Lord Gort, who commanded the British Army, of his intention to ask for an armistice, but the message was never received.—Reuter.

11-Point Code To Safeguard Livestock In UK

To thousands of farmers and animal owners in all parts of Britain a unique Eleven-Point Code is to be issued, aimed at promoting a standard of better treatment of livestock, both on farms and in transit.

Before drawing up this "kindness code" the British Federation of Animal Welfare Societies have sought the advice and co-operation of agricultural experts.

The code covers every aspect of animal welfare, and its clauses range from seeking an assurance that stock have a regular and sufficient supply of food and water, to ensuring that animals are not subjected to "hustling, bullying, abuse or any unnecessary show of force."

"With the Code will go a card which farmers, who are in agreement, are asked to post back to us so we have a check on the numbers prepared to observe all the clauses," Mr R. Harvey Johns, chairman of the Federation, said today.

"We are also approaching the National Farmers' Union seeking their co-operation."

"Naturally we are anxious to get the widest possible distribution of the Code through as many channels as possible," said Mr Harvey Johns, who is a member of the Young Farmers' Clubs and Agricultural College, London, Express Service.

"I Don't Believe Atlantis Ever Existed" Says American Scientist

Boston, Jan. 24.

An American scientist said today he did not believe the so-called "lost civilisation of Atlantis" ever existed.

For years archaeologists have stated that in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean they believed there existed the remains of the lost city. Expeditions have attempted to locate it. Relics have even been recovered from the Atlantic and offered as proof of the existence of the lost city.

Dr Frederick Morris, in a speech to a sectional meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Shores and Their Sands," said, "I could cite many tales and legends; but I'll close with an answer to a question that many will ask: Was there ever a land where the Pacific and the Atlantic now lie?"

"Much evidence tends to support the 'noes' in this debate. But these lands existed long before there were men. The 'Lost Atlantis' and a 'lost Pacific' are supposed to have had man upon them, even fairly high civilisations; but there exists no shred of evidence to support the existence of the sinking of large lands during the human period."

Dr Morris is a member of the staff of the Research Studies Institute at the Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama, popularly known as the "University of the Air."

Developing his thesis that "all shores are young, because the sea level keeps changing," Dr Morris said:

"Open your atlas and look at the Arabian Sea, lying in the angle between three jutting peninsulas—India, Arabia, Somalia, and parts of Pakistan—Iran. The lands slope steeply to the shores, and descend as steeply under the water to 12,000 feet off Somalia and to 6,000 feet elsewhere."

"Now we ask, how did these lands get their shorelines, and how long have the lands and seas had their present shapes?"

"Sixty million years ago—and that's a short time in the earth's age, it was near the beginning of the Age of Mammals—India's great lava-plateau extended far to the west, where the Arabian Sea is now; and a broad shallow sea covered much of the region between northern India and Egypt."

"None of these lands or seas had their present shape. But at a much later date—I am too cautious to count its years—great rifts split the region, and some earth-blocks rose along the rifts while adjacent lands sank. Deep seas covered the sunken blocks and high shores rose steeply above them."

"The region attained nearly its present form of land and sea, though minor changes have continued to the present time. I said I am too cautious to

count the years; but the great movement was not long before the Age of Man."

"This shows us that the shorelines are young in the region we have studied, and that outlines of continents and seas may change almost beyond recognition."

Turning to the Pacific Ocean, Dr Morris said: "We don't count the enclosed seas along Asia and Australia as parts of the true ocean—we reckon from just outside the arc-shaped island-chains that wall in the marginal seas against these two continents."

"The island-arc rise steeply out of the ocean depths, so that the total height varies from 20,000 feet to 40,000 feet."

"All these mighty mountains were made and the ocean depths that border the arc-masses were sunk at the same time—both belonging to the same movement of the earth's crust. The shape and depth of the Pacific Ocean, with all its volcanoes and under-sea ridges, were made during the last 40 million years."

"This fact at once destroys the idea that the moon was torn out of the Pacific Ocean, and that the earth is still bleeding lava and trembling with earthquakes along that amputation. For the moon is too old—its age extends into the billions of years; and the moon is too big—it would fill all the earth's ocean basins and pile them higher than the Himalayas."

"All the shorelines of the Pacific Ocean are young,"—China Mail Special.

Rail Crossing Tragedy

Napanee, Ontario, Jan. 24.

Eight persons were killed last night when their car collided with a speeding Canadian National Railways train at a crossing.

A ten-year-old girl survived the disaster.

The five adults and four children were on their way home to a farm at Newburg, when they drove into the path of the train.

The police chief, Harry Benn, said the view at the crossing was blocked and the driver probably never saw the train. He said plans to put in a warning signal had been under consideration for some time.—United Press.

Israel Ready To Discuss River Jordan Project

Jerusalem, Jan. 24.

Israel announced today she was ready to discuss "suitable guarantees" for safeguarding rights affected by her disputed River Jordan hydro-electric project.

Observers took the announcement to mean that Israel intended to carry on with the project which was suspended after a Syrian complaint to the United Nations Security Council three months ago.

But work might not start immediately so that Britain, France and the United States had a chance to end the present deadlock in the Security Council, the observers added.

The three Western powers have proposed that Major General Vagan Ben-Ner, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine, should try to effect a reconciliation between Israel and Syria and report back in 90 days.

But Russia's delegate, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, has hinted that he will veto the resolution. He said it asked the Council to "pass the buck" to General Ben-Ner and "relinquish its basic responsibilities."

READY TO DISCUSS

The decision was announced by the Israeli Cabinet after it had discussed the Security Council's failure to reach a decision on the dispute.

The Cabinet said that prior to further discussion by the Security Council, it was "prepared to discuss with the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation suitable guarantees which it would be ready to offer for the preservation of such private rights as may be affected by the project."

It was pointed out that on October 23, 1953, Israel temporarily suspended work on the hydro-electric project pending urgent examination by the Security Council.

That examination had now ended, the announcement stated.



IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!

Here are a few of the bargains from the

MAN'S SHOP

White shirts in hard wearing poplin	from \$15.00
Aertex sports shirts — to clear	20.00
Dress shirts (slightly shop soiled)	15.00
Viyella shirts (best quality)	35.00
Towelling Tee shirts — greatly reduced to	10.00
Interlock Tee shirts (all colours)	6.50
Jaeger wool underwear — per garment	from 15.00
Aerolux vests and shorts — per garment	from 5.50
Nylon socks \$3.50 pair:	Viyella socks pair 5.00
Jaeger socks \$5.00 pair:	Argyle wool socks pair 12.00
Bathing shorts from \$14.00:	Gloves in all sizes from 17.50
Pajamas — Aertex \$32.50: Bonsoir \$40.00: Viyella \$50.00	
Dressing gowns greatly reduced	from 30.00
Burberry Raincoats (slightly shop soiled)	150.00
Leather waistcoats from \$55.00:	Leather jackets from 115.00
All Cashmere rugs — \$160:	All Cashmere overcoats 700.00
Cashmere cardigans from \$120:	Wool pullovers from 27.50

Lane Crawford's

Something For The Yahoos

By GAVIN MURRAY

THE lunatic fringe will love it. It has everything they're looking for. Danger — but not to them. Dirt. Noise. And the opportunity for hysterical hero-worship.

It's called stock-car racing. And in the United States where it flourishes, its supporters and promoters — who do very nicely, thank you — refer to it quaintly as "sport."

Now someone wants to bring it to Britain.

Roughly the idea is this. Young men who like thrills or quick money or bobby-sox adulation, strap themselves behind the wheels of elderly, everyday automobiles with souped-up engines. They then proceed to jostle one another around a dirt track.

The point of the whole business, however, is that the cars are 100 percent dangerously unfitted for racing, and crashes are frequent and spectacular.

Big Difference

At this juncture we might explain that any resemblance to car-racing is purely coincidental. Granted, these vehicles have a wheel at each corner — at least for part of the time — and are apparently in competition to get from 'A' to 'B' in the shortest time. But there the resemblance ends.

The big difference lies in the attitude of the audience to the respective sports.

Watch the faces of real car-racing enthusiasts at Goodwood, Silverstone or Brands Hatch when a car crashes. There's real concern and horror there. Concern first for the driver. Or if he is obviously unhurt, then for the graceful bit of engineering skill that lies wracked and twisted.

Then watch the "stock" fans.

From behind the safety of sand-bagged palisades they hold their breaths as the ancient cars screech hub to hub into a corner. Two of the cars lock together and topple helplessly off the track, crunching sickeningly as they roll over and over.

Look at the fans' faces. Cheering, yelling, eyes gleaming.

This is what they came for. This is what the whole promotion aims at providing. They call it "thrill."

No! Stock car racing is strictly not for genuine auto-sport followers.

If this "sport" is introduced from the U.S.A. you'll have to look elsewhere for potential fans. And a couple of good places to start looking would be the noisier section of all-in wrestling and speedway audiences.

More Kick

Among the bobby-soxers and their drag-strap escorts, shrieking and jeering when there isn't enough "action."

Among the yahoos who chant "HIP" when a speedway rider tucks sickeningly into the clinders. (Believe it or not, but I've heard them at it).

They'll love it. It's over so much more spectacular than either speedway or all-in. There's more kick seeing a bunch of cars piling into a blazing pyramid than an watching a fat gent having his legs twisted or a feather-dick rider pitched headlong across a cinder-track.

Granted the drivers—the big ones—wear crash helmets and are strapped to their seats. But then, you can't have everything.

But don't despair too soon. There is still one possible escape in the way of "stock" racing promotion over here.

In the U.S.A. elderly cars suitable for the game are easy to come by. In Britain, on the other hand, even the most dilapidated jobs can raise some sort of price.

So competitors and promoters will have to be fairly certain that gate-money is going to be big enough to offset initial outlay.

Their Choice

Yet, maybe that isn't really such an obstacle after all. There are bound to be enough cheap-thrill chasers willing to part with their half-crowns—the sort that gawk at street accidents.

What's more the pity is the fact that there will be no dearth of gallant, foolhardy young men ready to risk their necks. After all the Caesars never had much difficulty keeping their circus stocked with gladiators and charioteers.

Against these youths I have no kick at all. The choice is up to them. If they want to get into the car-demolition business the hard way, that's their lookout.

But isn't it a pity they are available to ponder to the sensation lust of the "fans"? Yes. For my money, stock-car racing is strictly for the Yahoos.



Moscow Remembers a Treaty

STRANGE COURTSHIP OF FRANCE

By John Cunliffe

THE advent of the New Year often affords enough leisure to enable one to go through old drawers and sort out their contents. It is astonishing what one can come across in the process — documents and articles one had almost forgotten, some of them of considerable nostalgic interest.

Something of the sort has evidently been happening in Russia, and someone in the Kremlin has re-discovered the Franco-Soviet Treaty which General de Gaulle concluded when he visited Moscow in December 1944.

He would be a bold man who asserted that much had been heard of this pact in the last nine years — but one never knows what may happen. More and more attention is now being paid to it in the Soviet press and over Moscow Radio.

Izvestia on December 10, 1953, declared that the treaty "created real guarantees for French security, and real conditions for the restoration of France."

The security of France, as well as that of other countries of Western Europe, could be lasting if it were based, not on opposition towards the countries of Eastern Europe, but on the co-ordinated efforts of all European countries to establish security in Europe.

But let there be no doubts as to Russian intentions in revising the 1944 pact, Moscow proclaimed in December 1953: "Nine years ago, on December 10, 1944, the Soviet Union signed an alliance with France and an agreement on mutual assistance. The Soviet Union consistently supported and continues to support all efforts directed to the solution of the problems connected with the national reconstruction of France and with the strengthening of peace and security in Europe."

On the other hand, acceptance of the European Army would lead to the loss of France's national army, and to the transformation of the country into an American vassal, with the United States not losing much time in capturing France's empire possessions. (It must indeed be an important occasion which causes the USSR to be so solicitous about the loss of someone else's "colonial possessions").

Pravda, more solicitous still, said that the United States was trying to destroy France's position as a great Power, though the French role as European and world Power had in fact increased.

FLATTERY

SIDE by side with this re-discovery of the greatness of France, has run an anxiety that by her membership of the "Little Europe" federation, she might find herself reduced to the status of Belgium, Holland or Luxembourg, rather a quick transition of thought.

This has been accompanied by respectful flattery of France as a cultural Power. The Moscow papers carried most appreciative articles to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo, the "rebellious genius, whose music was inspired by a liberation struggle."

But let there be no doubts as to Russian intentions in revising the 1944 pact, Moscow proclaimed in December 1953: "Nine years ago, on December 10, 1944, the Soviet Union signed an alliance with France and an agreement on mutual assistance. The Soviet Union consistently supported and continues to support all efforts directed to the solution of the problems connected with the national reconstruction of France and with the strengthening of peace and security in Europe."

DIFFICULTIES

WELL, the Soviet Union certainly has its own methods of manifesting friendship. Who is it who, ever since the treaty of 1944, has consistently opposed the re-emergence of France as a Great Power? Who prevented France from being represented at Potsdam? Who made untold difficulties about the allocation of French zones in Germany and Austria? Russia in each case. Only twelve months have elapsed since the eighth anniversary of the Franco-Soviet Treaty, which was solemnized in the Russian press by articles on "French 'atrocities' in North Africa."

The whole Soviet manoeuvre is a little too obvious, and one is not surprised that most of

the French papers have treated it coldly and sceptically. Nor are the demands for support in the interests of European peace and security any more impressive when they come from a country which has broken 12 treaties since 1940 and violated 10 non-aggression pacts in the last 10 years.

All this emphasises the fact that Russia fears the growing strength of the West in Europe. Even if she cannot disrupt NATO, she is prepared to go to almost any length to prevent the European Army from taking shape or arms being given to Western Germany.

Hence the intensive wooing of France; hence also this sudden and somewhat crude flattery of the French contribution to universal culture.

It is all too easy to play on French fears of a German revival, but France does not need dubious aid of this kind in her very real dilemma. Friendship is, after all, a matter of deeds, not words; and in that respect the French have nothing for which to thank the Russians.

What, one wonders, will be the next treaty to be taken out of the drawer, dusted and examined with view to possible future use? There is, of course, the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942, of which remarkably little has been heard since. But perhaps more interesting, because it seems to be so long forgotten in Russia, might be the Soviet-German Treaty of August 1939, which was immediately followed by Hitler's invasion of Poland.

PECULIAR

TRUE, the Russians have said very many things about their partners, but if they look up the records, they will be able to find speeches which may atone for these unpleasantnesses and even show that true love can more smoothly than we imagined.

For instance, on October 30, 1939, Stalin said: "It cannot be denied that it was not Germany who attacked France and Britain, but France and Britain who attacked Germany, thus assuming responsibility for the present war."

The following day Molotov thought that "it was not only senseless, but criminal, to wage a war for the destruction of Hitlerism camouflaged as a fight for democracy." He added: "We have always thought that a strong Germany was the indispensable condition of the establishment of lasting peace."

If these were Russia's real sentiments towards Hitlerite Germany, which even then had overrun a considerable part of Europe, then obviously, her views about the security of Europe and a lasting peace are a little peculiar in the present circumstances; if they are not peculiar, they still form a useful guide to the sincerity of Russian assurances.

SHUFFLING BACK to Germany comes a strange procession of men and women who have spent years as prisoners of the Russians. Over 10,000 have crossed the border. More are expected; but nobody knows yet how many.

CYRIL AYNLEY has spent a week talking to these once-arrogant Germans. From the jig-saw of their stories emerges the pattern of a prisoner's life in the far vastness of Russia... and the significant changes that are now coming about.

THE HOMECOMING without A SMILE

I watched, and I thought: Here is retribution

FOR the past week I have been living in a strange world of unreality, with the people moving slowly like undefined characters in a sick man's dream. My job took me to Friedland, a little village on a German railway crossing not many miles from the Russian zonal border. There, as you may have read, prisoners who have been swallowed up in the Soviet vastness for the past seven, eight, and nine years have been coming home by bus.

It has been my experience to watch other prisoners in other times returning from rigorous captivity; British soldiers sailing up the Mersey from Japan in 1946, when, with bands playing, Liverpool tugs saluting with their sirens, and relatives racked with anxiety, I suddenly wept.

British soldiers returning from Korea last year, when, with a laugh and a handshake, I encountered old friends.

by CYRIL AYNLEY

who, to write this report, went back to the country where he spent four years as a prisoner of war. He was held in camps in Breslau, Frankfurt, Jagan (south of Berlin), Poland, and Hanover.

But at Friedland, no laughs, no tears. This was something quite different. An arid, unemotional, shuffling procession of people whose experiences had turned their souls to iron and their minds to flinty suspicion. The once proud, arrogant Germans.

Into the village post office, where I was waiting for a telephone call to London there walked a little man, with a brand new suitcase—the trademark of the returned prisoner. He came to write a telegram. To make conversation I asked: "Getting in touch with your wife?"

He regarded me stonily. His eyes lacked warmth, friendliness, any sign of emotion. At the same time he was polite.

"My wife?" He shrugged.

"She couldn't wait nine years for me. I hope perhaps to recover my children from her. She can go to hell."

I'll remember

HIS little speech was delivered in such cold matter of fact tones that its impact was as abrupt as if I had been hit across the face by one of the 12-inch icebergs hanging from the caves outside. It was a brief encounter which I should prefer to forget, and never can forget.

Nine years, of course, is a long time for a woman to wait for her man; particularly when she has had no sign that he is alive any more, and when her own country has been disrupted in defeat and cut in two and a strange world built round about her.

Things have happened while these men have been away working under slave conditions. Hundreds have now returned home to find that home no longer exists. Little wonder that their expression of feelings is uninspired.

Those Germans, returning from the mystery of Russia, have strange, hesitant stories to tell. But in general the tales

they have told seem to suggest that since the death of Stalin there has been an earnest endeavour to improve the conditions of the many millions of slave labourers still living in the vast network of camps which are an important part of the Soviet economy.

But there are still stories to be told of post-war piousness which are hard to believe.

In hospital

I WENT to a hospital outside Cottbus and in a ward just as though it were visiting day in any English hospital, I was at the bedside of 40-year-old Dr Ludwig Hunold.

I had gone to see the doctor because he had said he had met the Englishman Frank Kelly in Vladimir Prison in Russia, and that Kelly had been a Good Samaritan to him.

We talked indeed of Frank Kelly, but it was not their friendship which caught my attention. It was the doctor's own story of suffering and inhumanity.

This little doctor with the intense brown eyes, the significant occasional dry cough, and the slight stammer, was no prisoner of war. He had been a medical officer with a German battalion on the East Front, true enough. But the war had been over 18 months, he had settled down to a private practice in Schwerin in the East zone of Germany. A severe war wound, and the threat of epilepsy, made him a pretty ineffective disruptive influence in any country.

But on a cold January morning in 1947, just as he finished breakfast, two East German police called at his surgery and said: "Come along. The Fifth Commissariat wants to see you."

There followed what the doctor, in between bouts of coughing, termed: "An investigation by medieval methods."

He was received by the Fifth Commissariat with politeness. A slip of paper was put in front of him. He was asked to sign it. His signature would have committed him to working for the

* PRIVATE FRANK KELLY, 36-year-old R.A.M.C. para-cooper, arrived home in time for Christmas, after seven years in a Russian gaoi.

Russian Secret Police, to naming fellow-Germans working for the West, to identifying Nazis, and finally to luring his own sister, 37-year-old Rita Hunold, across to the Eastern zone from the West where she was working for the British.

The doctor's reply: "I was an officer in the German Army fighting against Russia. I am not a traitor."

The Russians almost, it seemed, as if fearful or ashamed of what was to follow turned the little doctor over to the attention of guards from the Baltic State of Latvia. The medieval methods began.

Shoes of lead

FOR 24 hours he was confined alone in a small barred cage exposed to the biting January weather. They wished him now to confess to espionage charges. He refused.

For 36 hours he was made to stand in a small room up to the knees in icy water. There were now other victims with him. Into this room of frightened men jackbooted guards would stride from time to time with whips and strike out at them. Before they were released from this torture taps of intensely hot water were turned on them from the ceiling.

Again the form of confession was put before him. Again he refused to sign.

He was taken to a small room, strapped to a bench, a blanket put over his head, and hot steam piped through the blanket. He was neither scorched nor burned. But for 48 hours—two full days—he had the greatest difficulty in performing that most elementary function of breathing.

Finally he was put in a small, vermin-ridden cell, where he was made to stand in shoes made of lead. He could not move. For how long?

"I faint," said the doctor. "I don't know. The guards said it was 60 hours."

Finally he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in Russia.

So ordinary

ALL this I heard in the reeling quiet of a hospital. A spectacle of a hospital. Other patients were in the same ward, men who had suffered too. If the doctor's tale had been exaggerated they might well have shown surprise or voiced scepticism. They just listened. It seemed that it was all so ordinary to them.

As I came out, walking along the corridor, the smell of antiseptic hung heavy in the air. I recalled the horror tales of the German camps of Belsen, Buchenwald, Auschwitz.

I thought that here indeed was retribution, dealt out in full measure and with awful fury.

Tomorrow: HUNGER STRIKE

Colds
Even the slightest cold is to be feared. Do not let it spread! Defeat it from the start by taking 1 or 2 CAFASPIN.

CAFASPIN

PHOTOGRAPHS
by our Staff Photographers

H.K. Annual Motor Rally.
King's College Old Boys Dance.
Union Insurance Cocktail Party.
Rural Training College Speech Day.
Confirmation at St. Andrew's Church.
Opening of Boy Scouts Association HQ at Chatham Road.
St. Joseph's College Annual Sports at Caroline Hill.
St. Joseph's Old Boys Association Dinner.
Annual Bisle Meeting at Kai Tak.
Inter-school Table Tennis Finals.
Opening of the Asizes.

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POCKET CARTOON
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DONALD LUDLOW ON THE AMERICAN SCENE

Shoeshines To Riches

NEW YORK. RICHEST shoeshine boy, now 72, has no intention of retiring on the 150,000 dollars (£58,000) he has tucked away in a bank vault near his stand.

But then John de Napoli, Pelicino, of Boston, who has been shining shoes since he came from Naples 51 years ago, is used to wealth.

He had made 400,000 dollars before the Wall Street crash of 1929 left him penniless. He was soon back in the market. Pelicino, who makes three dollars a day at 15 cents a shine, became rich by talking to his wealthy clients and getting tips from them.

He has seven children and six grandchildren. All are poor. "They don't know how to make money," he says.

In his shoes as happened to Adlai Stevenson, or to turn up wearing unmatched shoes, as happened to Attorney-General Herbert Brownell.

Mrs Eisenhower likes shoes to match her dress. If she cannot find the right shade she buys white ones and has them dyed.

NO MORE night basketball games for the teenagers of Detroit. City authorities made this decision "reluctantly" after a match between two schools had ended with the winning team being mobbed and its star scorer, 15-year-old Ross de Boskey, being stabbed.

He is on the danger list.

concerned must go on the farms. The Czechs—dare not risk cancelled orders and idle hands.

THE BIKINI took bathing suits just about as far as they could go.

Now designers are increasing coverage by restoring high yoke necks, long sleeves, and bloomer pants.

Some of the most glamorous models will be worn with jewelled belts.

A NASTY SHOCK for New York's "scowlmen"—those motorists who pile up parking summonses on the theory that it is cheaper than paying parking fees.

Now chief traffic magistrate Murtagh warns that wherever their cars are found in future they will be towed away and impounded.

There are some 3,700 flagrant offenders.

HORSE RACING fans in Miami now have a helicopter service to the famous Hialeah track. This cuts down the long traffic-jammed drive to a ten-minute trip.

JACOBY
ON BRIDGEDummy Reversal Is
Effective Play

By OSWALD JACOBY

THE "dummy reversal" is usually shown as a very fancy play in which declarer does all sorts of tricky ruffing in his own hand, winding up in dummy to draw the last trump with some very unlikely leading trump. But the dummy reversal doesn't have to be quite so flashy; it can be a very simple, money-making creature.

Take today's hand for example. South wins the opening lead in dummy with the ace of hearts, counting one trump for it and three possible club losers. What can he do to reduce the loss?

If South tries to ruff his last club in dummy, East will over-ruff. If South tries to draw two rounds of trumps first, West will draw the third trump and then cash the fourth round of clubs safely.

If South tries to set up his own hand, therefore, he will have to lose a trump and three clubs against solid defence.

There's a different story to tell if South tries to set up dummy instead of his own hand. The

NORTH 10 24			
♠ 4 3 2	♥ 4 3	♦ A K Q	♣ A 2
EAST			
♠ Q J 10 9	♥ K 10 8 7	♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4	♣ A 10
SOUTH			
♠ A K Q J	♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5	♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A 10
North	East	South	West
INT.	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3NT	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5NT	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Opening lead: ♥ 4			

effect to set up dummy is the essential part of the play known as the dummy reversal.

If you're going to set up the dummy, you naturally plan to ruff out dummy's losing hearts. And if you do that, you just can't lose the hand.

You take the first trick with the ace of hearts, ruff a heart, cash the top trumps, and enter dummy twice with high diamonds to ruff out dummy's remaining hearts. Then you lead a third diamond towards the dummy.

It doesn't matter when West decides to ruff. Dummy will lose exactly one trump and two clubs—nothing else.

Not a fancy play, to be sure, but very, very effective.

CARD SENSE

Q—The bidding has been:
North: 1 ♠, 2 ♠, 3 ♠, 4 ♠, 5 ♠, 6 ♠, 7 ♠, 8 ♠, 9 ♠, 10 ♠, 11 ♠, 12 ♠, 13 ♠, 14 ♠, 15 ♠, 16 ♠, 17 ♠, 18 ♠, 19 ♠, 20 ♠, 21 ♠, 22 ♠, 23 ♠, 24 ♠, 25 ♠, 26 ♠, 27 ♠, 28 ♠, 29 ♠, 30 ♠, 31 ♠, 32 ♠, 33 ♠, 34 ♠, 35 ♠, 36 ♠, 37 ♠, 38 ♠, 39 ♠, 40 ♠, 41 ♠, 42 ♠, 43 ♠, 44 ♠, 45 ♠, 46 ♠, 47 ♠, 48 ♠, 49 ♠, 50 ♠, 51 ♠, 52 ♠, 53 ♠, 54 ♠, 55 ♠, 56 ♠, 57 ♠, 58 ♠, 59 ♠, 60 ♠, 61 ♠, 62 ♠, 63 ♠, 64 ♠, 65 ♠, 66 ♠, 67 ♠, 68 ♠, 69 ♠, 70 ♠, 71 ♠, 72 ♠, 73 ♠, 74 ♠, 75 ♠, 76 ♠, 77 ♠, 78 ♠, 79 ♠, 80 ♠, 81 ♠, 82 ♠, 83 ♠, 84 ♠, 85 ♠, 86 ♠, 87 ♠, 88 ♠, 89 ♠, 90 ♠, 91 ♠, 92 ♠, 93 ♠, 94 ♠, 95 ♠, 96 ♠, 97 ♠, 98 ♠, 99 ♠, 100 ♠, 101 ♠, 102 ♠, 103 ♠, 104 ♠, 105 ♠, 106 ♠, 107 ♠, 108 ♠, 109 ♠, 110 ♠, 111 ♠, 112 ♠, 113 ♠, 114 ♠, 115 ♠, 116 ♠, 117 ♠, 118 ♠, 119 ♠, 120 ♠, 121 ♠, 122 ♠, 123 ♠, 124 ♠, 125 ♠, 126 ♠, 127 ♠, 128 ♠, 129 ♠, 130 ♠, 131 ♠, 132 ♠, 133 ♠, 134 ♠, 135 ♠, 136 ♠, 137 ♠, 138 ♠, 139 ♠, 140 ♠, 141 ♠, 142 ♠, 143 ♠, 144 ♠, 145 ♠, 146 ♠, 147 ♠, 148 ♠, 149 ♠, 150 ♠, 151 ♠, 152 ♠, 153 ♠, 154 ♠, 155 ♠, 156 ♠, 157 ♠, 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ARMY 2, SOUTH CHINA 1

THRILL-PACKED SOCCER
AND NERVE-TINGLING
SUSPENSE ALL THROUGH

By I. M. MacTAVISH

Step forward twenty-two footballers magnificent and take a bow... a bow that is well deserved... a bow which 16,000 throat-husky and tongue-parched spectators will heartily applaud.

The players of South China and the Army served up an exhibition of wonderful thrill-packed soccer that kept everyone in the capacity crowd in nerve-tingling suspense until the final blast of the referee's whistle.

Sunday, January 24, 1954 will be a date long remembered by all who were present. No story better ever thought up by a more sensational chronicler to a tale than the circumstances that surrounded the closing moments of the football game.

Eight minutes from the end, Bennett, wearing a goal scored by Lee Yuk-tak in the dying seconds of the first half. Bennett's goal brought a brilliant goal by Lee Yuk-tak in the dying seconds of the first half. Bennett's goal brought a brilliant goal by Lee Yuk-tak in the dying seconds of the first half.

The Army was now applying a terrible pressure and the Chinese Hill boys were defending with desperation and skill. The second half was taking away when the Army launched a heavy attack down the right wing.

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Club pulled back one goal in the 20th minute when they were awarded a penalty kick and Forrow crashed it into the back of the net.

Falconer was operating on the left wing when the Club regained their task of saving the game in the second half and Sims, who took over the inside berth, never showed enough guile to open up the compact KMB defence lines.

TACTICS PAID OFF

The main Club attack was directed down the right wing and the tactics paid off after 20 minutes when Keane rounded off a combined attack with a snap goal.

From then until the end it was a case of the Club striving to equilibrate and the KMB side just resolutely holding on to their slender lead.

These outcasts of Clapham Common are only four young athletes from the thousands who, every Sunday afternoon, flock to Hampstead to the North-East, get out and play their games.

For the home side Armstrong, MacDonald, Forrow and Mullen were the men who mattered while the winners got their best service from Chan Kar-sung, the finest kicking full-back in the Colony today—Tang Sum, Ng Kee-cheung, Tong Yee-kit and Sze Ma.

New left winger Yuen Cheuk-kwan did well in the first half but later Armstrong blotted him out of the game, although it was to him that must be pointed out that he suffered from insufficient support as Lee Tai-fai could not shake himself clear of the tight clutches of MacDonald.

VERDICT: A grand afternoon's entertainment with the result in the balance of the final whistle. This Club side needs only a couple of changes to make it into a powerful combination.

THE TEAMS

KMB:—Wai Fat-kim; Hung Hing-yuk, Chan Kar-sung, Tang Sum, Ng Kee-cheung, Tong Yee-kit, Sze Ma, Yuen Cheuk-kwan.

Club:—Campbell; Armstrong, Trayey; McDonald, Forrow, Mullen, Keane, Falconer and Sims.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

First Division	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Army	12	6	2	2	26	10	14
K.M.B.	12	6	1	5	12	10	13
Rangers	12	5	2	5	18	18	12
South China	11	7	1	3	24	19	15
Police	12	5	2	5	12	10	12
Wing Wah	12	5	2	5	12	10	12
Eastern	12	5	1	6	15	11	11
R.A.F.	12	5	1	6	15	11	11
C.A.A.	12	5	1	6	15	11	11
St. Joseph's	12	5	1	6	15	11	11
Second Division "A"	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
K.M.B.	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
C.A.A.	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
South China	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Eastern	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
K.M.B.	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
South China	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Eastern	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
K.M.B.	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
South China	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Eastern	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Second Division "B"	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Taiwan	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Western	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
C. & W.	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
R.E.M.E.	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Little Wan	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Yard Police	10	5	0	5	23	21	10
Trans	10	5	0	5	23	21	10

Unchanged from last week.

THREE CHANGES
IN IRISH
RUGGER TEAM

Dublin, Jan. 24. Ireland's Rugby selectors have made only three changes in the national team, following Saturday's defeat by France, in picking the XV to meet England at Twickenham on February 13. Gordon Wood, a new cap, displaces John Smith in the front row, having been one of the successes of the final trial. Paddy Lawlor, who withdrew from the French match, returns in place of E. Reid, while Lock is replaced by Jim Murphy. O'Connor, another new cap, who stands 6 feet 4 inches. The team is: R. J. Gregg; M. Macell, N. J. Henderson, A. C. Pelly, J. T. Kelly, J. P. Kelly, A. O'Meara; F. E. Anderson, R. Roe, G. Wood, H. Thompson, P. Lawlor, G. Reid, J. Murphy, O'Connor, and J. McCarthy.

KOEGE WIN
IN SAIGON

Salgon, Jan. 25. Koegel Boldklub, the Amateur Football Champions of Denmark, yesterday defeated Saigon's "Youth Selection" by the narrow margin of 4 goals to 3.

This was the Danish team's second match in Saigon. They lost the first on Saturday by three goals to nil.

"Guilty Men" Of Soccer



This picture shows four young men who are outlaws from Soccer, according to the Football Association. Their crime was that on a Sunday afternoon they went out on London's Clapham Common, collected goalposts, crossbars, corner flags, set them up and played 90 minutes of football, some of it through the coldest rainstorm of the winter.

Although they are ignored officially and left to organize and pay for their football as best they can, they are not neglected by the Football League scouts. Many a star has been found playing on the Sunday playing fields of England. But the League teams have no praise or reward for these sources of talent. Having signed the player they immediately inform him that if he ever plays again for his old Sunday team he will be reported. It is a betrayal that angers the organisers who so freely give their time to help the players, but it does not check their fine enthusiasm.

For their healthy activities the players are barred from any other organised Soccer. They are barred by the Football Association, who for years past have taken teams from this country to play Sunday football abroad, and who, once again, this year, will go outside this country to play Sunday football before mammoth gates.—Express Photo.

HOME SOCCER REVIEW

Sunderland Completes
A Fine Double
Over Arsenal

London, Jan. 23. Ted Purdon, tall, blond South African, scored three goals for Sunderland today in helping the North-east club to complete a fine double over Arsenal, the English Football League Champions.

Lowly Sunderland, who whipped Arsenal 7-1 at home last September, won on Arsenal's ground today by 4-1 before 60,000 spectators. It was only the third defeat suffered by the London club in 20 games since that crushing reverse at Sunderland.

Purdon, who has now scored five goals in two games since joining his new club from Birmingham, put Sunderland ahead with a fine goal ten seconds after the start, before an Arsenal player had touched the ball. Arsenal equalised before the interval, but went to pieces in the second half.

West Bromwich Albion and Burnley, two of the strongest teams in England on current form, fought out a stirring, goalless draw, but most of the thrills were in the Burnley half.

The Albion point from this clash strengthened their position at the head of the table. With 41 points from 26 games, they now have a two-point lead over Wolverhampton Wanderers, who were beaten 2-0 at Portsmouth. The famous seaport club thus averaged a 4-3 defeat at Wolverhampton, early in the season. They have not been beaten at home since mid-November.

Huddersfield Town shared four goals with Chelsea in London and retained third place in the table with 35 points. Ground advantage counted for little to-day as 17 teams won away from home, 16 sides won at home and 13 games were drawn.

Blackpool, the F. A. Cup holders, who meet Luton for the fourth time in their third round Cup tie on Monday, won by the odd goal of five over Aston Villa. But Blackpool, already handicapped by injuries to many men, had a further setback when fullback Tom Garrett was injured in the first half and did not resume.

FIERCE STRUGGLE ON The fierce struggle going on at the top of the Second Division was clearly shown by today's results.

Leicester City, beaten at Nottingham before the Forest's best crowd of the season, dropped from first to fifth place in the table. Everton went to the top by drawing away against Doncaster, who dropped from third position to sixth. Only one point separates the first six teams in the Division.

Nottingham Forest, who are fourth, are the only side in the League unbeaten at home this season. Hugh McLaren, who has scored 21 goals this week from Derby County, scored twice today.

The match was a personal triumph for Motherwell's international, Wilson Humphries, who claimed six goals. Humphries, a Master of Arts of Glasgow University, is studying to be a teacher, but he certainly needed no instruction on how to score against the United. Hunter scored four for Motherwell, who now remain at the top of the Division A at the first attempt.

In the premier division Hibernian have defeated by Falkirk by the odd goal of five was the biggest upset.

Hearts recorded a noteworthy 4-2 win at Dundee and are now four points ahead with an aggregate of 30 points from 22 games. Queen of the South failed to maintain the rally they staged last week and went down 3-0 to Celtic. But the "Queens" keep second place in the table with 20 points.

Rangers, who recently have been showing fine form after an indifferent start to the campaign, faltered at East Fife, where they were beaten 2-1 after leading 1-0 at half time. The match was marred by an incident during the interval, when a bottle was thrown onto the pitch, but police took prompt action and two men were taken into custody.—Reuter.

BUENOS AIRES
GRAND PRIX

Buenos Aires, Jan. 24. The Farina-Maglieri team (Italy) won the Buenos Aires Automobile Grand Prix today. The team of Schell (United States) and De Portago (Spain) took second place in the general ranking, and first place in the second category.—France-Press.

FIRST DEFEAT FOR
IRELAND IN PARIS
IN 13 YEARS

Paris, Jan. 23.

France beat Ireland by eight points (one goal, one try) to nil in the Rugby Union International here today and so gained their second success in the season's International Championship. All the scoring came in the second half.

France had previously beaten Scotland, at Murrayfield, and, with what is now regarded as their best team for some years, they are hopeful of winning the championship.

It was Ireland's first defeat in Paris since 1931. The Irishmen fought well against the "team rolling" tactics of the French side, but apart from brief periods in each half, they were played out of the game.

One of the reasons for Ireland's failure was the inability of fly-half Jackie Kyle, described here as the "master tactician" to initiate movements for his three-quarters.

Kyle gave sporadic glimpses of his ability, but generally he was kept in check by the French captain, Jean Pratt, who was playing in his 42nd international match.

Ireland's back, their heaviest for some years, had a gruelling time in a tough game, in which there were 22 penalty kicks, 12 of them to Ireland. These were mainly for infringements in the line outs, in which Ireland had a slight advantage.

But the French forwards outmanoeuvred the Irish pack in the set scrums.

Outstanding for France, in addition to Jean Pratt, were his brother Maurice a great opportunist who scored two tries, Andre Haget, a last minute substitute at fly-half, and wing three-quarter Antoine Boniface, the only new "Cap" in the match.

Pratt's first try came five minutes after the interval. It had an element of luck for the ball bounced providentially and he gathered neatly to go over on the right flank. The second try was scored in the 74th minute, when Boniface started a move and Martine put Pratt through. Brother Jean converted.—Reuter.

ALL BLACKS IN FORM

Neath, Jan. 23. The New Zealand Rugby Union team, touring Britain, beat a combined side, representing the Welsh clubs, Neath and Aberavon, by 11 points (one goal, one try and one dropped goal) to five (one goal) here today. It was the All Blacks final test before their match with Britain next Saturday, and their last game against Welsh opponents.

Their pack was in fine form, with Richard White, Ron Hemi and Nelson Dalziel prominent. In the lines out was a good match for Roy John, the Welsh international line out specialist.

On the heavy ground, the backs rarely looked dangerous but the All Blacks first try, and the try by Neath, were rewards for good handling. The Welsh side included three forwards of the Welsh international team that beat New Zealand at Cardiff, Rees, Stephens and Courtney Meredith.

For the All Blacks, Bob Scott, Ipswich Town, 27 10 8 20 27 15

Hyderabad State Draw With Commonwealth

Hyderabad, Jan. 24. The Hyderabad State Cricket Association drew their three-day cricket match today with the Commonwealth touring team, closing scores being: Commonwealth, 299 for six declared and 207 for four declared; Hyderabad, 267 and 78 for one.

There was no attempt to reach a decision when Hyderabad saved the follow-on this morning by adding 64 runs to the overnight total of 203 for eight with their last batsman, Bobje, took part in two stands which saved the follow-on. His ninth wicket partnership with Ghulam Ahmed realised 70 runs in 50 minutes. Ghulam remained unbeaten with 50, including seven fours, when the innings closed.

With a lead of 132 the Commonwealth scored freely in their second knock, scoring 207 runs before tea, when they declared.

With only an hour's batting time after tea, there was no hope of a definite result and after losing a wicket with only three runs scored, Hyderabad's second wicket pair played out time with an unbroken stand of 75, leaving the match drawn.

Reuter.

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Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby

CAN YOU MANAGE THE TRAY, DEAR?

YES, GURU

DID YOU BREAK ANYTHING?

NO, DEAR

Here is

SUN

CANDIDLY

MAY

By "PAK LO"

SECOND HALF

The Army retaliated and, being given a kick on the RAF 25, Dangersfield's attempt dropped short and a loose maul followed. The Army heeled quickly and

the \$5,000 Tampa Women's Open Golf Tournament today despite a final round of 83, eight strokes over women's par.

Miss Rawls, one-time Texan who now plays out of Spartanburg, South Carolina, wound up

Dodd of Tampa, who each got \$800. Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Zeharias finished with a 316 worth \$425, and Betty Hicks of Palm Springs, California, was next at 318 for \$225.—United Press.

Zacharias finished with a 318, worth \$425, and Betty Hicks of Palm Springs, California, was next at 318, for \$225.—United Press.



SOUTH CHINA M
HONGKONG

By "RECORDER"

KOWLOON

at the 33rd minute.
Scorers in the second half
Frignani (19th minute), Boniperti
(21st minute), Ricagni (40th
minute) and Boniperti (43rd
minute).
All the Egyptians were agreed
that the locals played much
better football than in the first
World Cup match at Cairo, 1934.

DAY POCKET & APPOINTMENT

from
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
HONGKONG KOWLOON

By Order of the Steward
H. H. H. H.



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HANYANG"	Djokarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 27th Jan.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	5 p.m. 30th Jan.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 28th Jan.	
"FENGTIEN"	Hongkong	20th Jan.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	Neon 28th Jan.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIPING"	Kobe	20th Jan.	

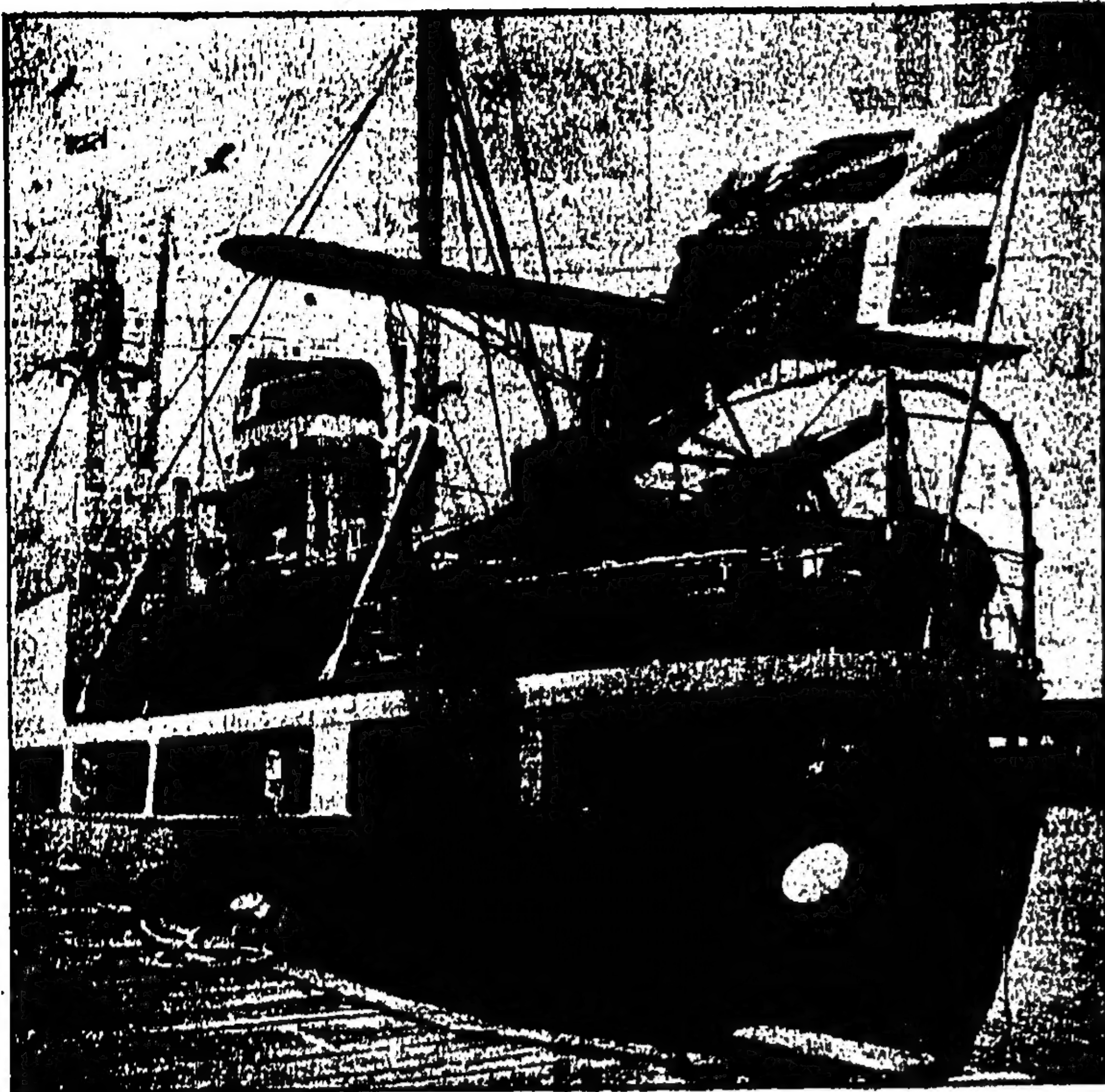
BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

	Loads	Sails
"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	In Port 25th Jan.
"PYRHIUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Feb. 8th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Feb. 14th Feb.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Feb. 24th Feb.
"AGAPENOR"	Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	21st Feb. 25th Feb.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

	Sails	Arrives
"EUMAEUS"	Liverpool	25th Jan. 26th Jan.
"ASCANIUS"	do	28th Jan. 29th Jan.
"AGAPENOR"	do	31st Jan. 1st Feb.
"PYRHIUS"	do	3rd Feb. 4th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	do	6th Feb. 7th Feb.
"ASCANIUS"	do	9th Feb. 10th Feb.
"AGAPENOR"	do	12th Feb. 13th Feb.
"PYRHIUS"	do	15th Feb. 16th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	do	18th Feb. 19th Feb.
"ASCANIUS"	do	21st Feb. 22nd Feb.
"AGAPENOR"	do	24th Feb. 25th Feb.
"PYRHIUS"	do	27th Feb. 28th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	do	30th Feb. 1st Mar.
"ASCANIUS"	do	3rd Mar. 4th Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	6th Mar. 7th Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	9th Mar. 10th Mar.
"EUMAEUS"	do	12th Mar. 13th Mar.
"ASCANIUS"	do	15th Mar. 16th Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	18th Mar. 19th Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	21st Mar. 22nd Mar.
"EUMAEUS"	do	24th Mar. 25th Mar.
"ASCANIUS"	do	27th Mar. 28th Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	30th Mar. 31st Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	1st Apr. 2nd Apr.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Apr. 5th Apr.
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th Apr. 8th Apr.
"AGAPENOR"	do	10th Apr. 11th Apr.
"PYRHIUS"	do	13th Apr. 14th Apr.
"EUMAEUS"	do	16th Apr. 17th Apr.
"ASCANIUS"	do	19th Apr. 20th Apr.
"AGAPENOR"	do	22nd Apr. 23rd Apr.
"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Apr. 26th Apr.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Apr. 29th Apr.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Apr. 1st May.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th May. 5th May.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th May. 8th May.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th May. 11th May.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th May. 14th May.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th May. 17th May.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th May. 20th May.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd May. 23rd May.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th May. 26th May.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th May. 29th May.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st May. 1st Jun.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Jun. 5th Jun.
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th Jun. 8th Jun.
"AGAPENOR"	do	10th Jun. 11th Jun.
"PYRHIUS"	do	13th Jun. 14th Jun.
"EUMAEUS"	do	16th Jun. 17th Jun.
"ASCANIUS"	do	19th Jun. 20th Jun.
"AGAPENOR"	do	22nd Jun. 23rd Jun.
"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Jun. 26th Jun.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Jun. 29th Jun.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Jun. 1st Jul.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Jul. 5th Jul.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th Jul. 8th Jul.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th Jul. 11th Jul.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Jul. 14th Jul.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Jul. 17th Jul.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Jul. 20th Jul.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Jul. 23rd Jul.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Jul. 26th Jul.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Jul. 29th Jul.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Jul. 1st Aug.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Aug. 5th Aug.
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th Aug. 8th Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	do	10th Aug. 11th Aug.
"PYRHIUS"	do	13th Aug. 14th Aug.
"EUMAEUS"	do	16th Aug. 17th Aug.
"ASCANIUS"	do	19th Aug. 20th Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	do	22nd Aug. 23rd Aug.
"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Aug. 26th Aug.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Aug. 29th Aug.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Aug. 1st Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Sep. 5th Sep.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th Sep. 8th Sep.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th Sep. 11th Sep.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Sep. 14th Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Sep. 17th Sep.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Sep. 20th Sep.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Sep. 23rd Sep.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Sep. 26th Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Sep. 29th Sep.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Sep. 1st Oct.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Oct. 5th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th Oct. 8th Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	do	10th Oct. 11th Oct.
"PYRHIUS"	do	13th Oct. 14th Oct.
"EUMAEUS"	do	16th Oct. 17th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	do	19th Oct. 20th Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	do	22nd Oct. 23rd Oct.
"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Oct. 26th Oct.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Oct. 29th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Oct. 1st Nov.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Nov. 5th Nov.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th Nov. 8th Nov.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th Nov. 11th Nov.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Nov. 14th Nov.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Nov. 17th Nov.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Nov. 20th Nov.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Nov. 23rd Nov.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Nov. 26th Nov.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Nov. 29th Nov.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Nov. 1st Dec.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Dec. 5th Dec.
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th Dec. 8th Dec.
"AGAPENOR"	do	10th Dec. 11th Dec.
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"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Dec. 26th Dec.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Dec. 29th Dec.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Dec. 1st Jan.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Jan. 5th Jan.
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"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Mar. 26th Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Mar. 29th Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Mar. 1st Apr.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Apr. 5th Apr.
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"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Jun. 26th Jun.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Jun. 29th Jun.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Jun. 1st Jul.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Jul. 5th Jul.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th Jul. 8th Jul.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th Jul. 11th Jul.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Jul. 14th Jul.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Jul. 17th Jul.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Jul. 20th Jul.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Jul. 23rd Jul.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Jul. 26th Jul.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Jul. 29th Jul.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Jul. 1st Aug.
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"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Aug. 26th Aug.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Aug. 29th Aug.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Aug. 1st Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Sep. 5th Sep.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th Sep. 8th Sep.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th Sep. 11th Sep.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Sep. 14th Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Sep. 17th Sep.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Sep. 20th Sep.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Sep. 23rd Sep.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Sep. 26th Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Sep. 29th Sep.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Sep. 1st Oct.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Oct. 5th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	do	7th Oct. 8th Oct.
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"EUMAEUS"	do	16th Oct. 17th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	do	19th Oct. 20th Oct.
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"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Oct. 26th Oct.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Oct. 29th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Oct. 1st Nov.
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"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Nov. 14th Nov.
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"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Nov. 20th Nov.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Nov. 23rd Nov.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Nov. 26th Nov.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Nov. 29th Nov.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Nov. 1st Dec.
"EUMAEUS"	do	4th Dec. 5th Dec.
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"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Dec. 26th Dec.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Dec. 29th Dec.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Dec. 1st Jan.
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"AGAPENOR"	do	22nd Feb. 23rd Feb.
"PYRHIUS"	do	25th Feb. 26th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	do	28th Feb. 29th Feb.
"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Feb. 1st Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	4th Mar. 5th Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	7th Mar. 8th Mar.
"EUMAEUS"	do	10th Mar. 11th Mar.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Mar. 14th Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Mar. 17th Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	19th Mar. 20th Mar.
"EUMAEUS"	do	22nd Mar. 23rd Mar.
"ASCANIUS"	do	25th Mar. 26th Mar.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Mar. 29th Mar.
"PYRHIUS"	do	31st Mar. 1st Apr.
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"ASCANIUS"	do	31st Apr. 1st May.
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"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Sep. 14th Sep.
"AGAPENOR"	do	16th Sep.



A stern view of the KISTA DAN, with the flag of her homeland flying along with that of Australia and the United Nations. She was originally built in Denmark for work in the waters around Greenland.

Denmark's "Kista Dan" Takes 12 Men On An Icy Adventure Trip

(By T. A. C. Hungerford)

Next time you look at a map of the globe, don't stop at Australia. Let your eyes travel 1,500 miles south across the great Southern Ocean to that mysterious land of ice and snow which guards the approaches to the South Pole.

Antarctica is a word to juggle with. Within a couple of decades it is going to figure in the world's commerce and conversation just as largely as uranium does now, and although the penguins, aided by climatic conditions of unimaginable severity, have held it successfully since the last Ice Age created it, a term has been put to their reign.

Australia, with the greatest stake in this territory, large as Europe and Australia combined and a treasure house of nobody knows what natural resources, is at last fully awake to its potential worth. Steps are being taken to comply with that international law which decrees occupation as well as discovery essential to clinch ownership of new territory. And there's not too much new territory left to occupy on this old globe.

The Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition, known more popularly as the Kista Dan expedition, left Melbourne on January 4, 1951, the most spectacularly equipped ever to leave Australia for the south polar regions. Its task is to establish a third Antarctic base, this time on the mainland of the continent. Australia's other bases are on Heard and Macquarie Islands.

Mapping and exploration, geological and geophysical surveys, and meteorological, biological and meteorological research and recording, will occupy the expedition's first year at the base. Gold and coal are known to exist, and the continent contains vast food resources in whales, seals, fish, plankton and birds. Geophysical investigation will keep an eye on the possibility of radio-active materials, and the meteorological surveys will reveal, in time, just what effect this great frozen mass exerts on weather conditions in southern Australia.

The land mass of Australia is only slightly larger than its area of influence in the Antarctic continent, with the potential resources of 2,412,000 square miles of virtually unexplored territory as the prize, this enterprise ranks as one of the most important ever to leave the shores of any country.

It takes its popular name from the Danish motorship Kista Dan, which is on charter to the Australian Government for polar exploration.

From the Crow's Nest

Built last year for work in Greenland, the Kista Dan is a 1,500-ton displacement ship and has a speed of 12 knots when fully loaded. She is powered by directly reversible 6-cylinder diesel engines; her propeller and rudder are specially protected against damage by ice, and her hull is strongly reinforced. She can be navigated from the crow's nest when necessary, and is equipped with the most modern radar, gyro-compass and echo-sounder. Her range of action is 14,000 miles, and she has accommodation for 24 passengers.

The last Antarctic expedition failed when the *Wyatt Earp*, a ship inadequate for the task, encountered heavy pack ice and had to turn back. The Kista Dan is only one of the mechanical advances that this effort will

not only succeed, but will relieve members of the expedition of much of the toil and danger inherent in polar exploration.

Norway, France, Britain, Sweden, the United States of America and, of course, Australia, have contributed equipment, know-how to the venture. For instance, four types of huts will be erected. A living hut, made of strong wood in Norway, will contain sleeping, messing and recreation quarters; a pre-fabricated hut will house radio, meteorological and survey equipment; a rugged and a darkroom; engine room and workshop will be established in a pre-cut timber hut; and all stores and equipment will occupy a galvanised iron structure.

French eiderdown jackets and Swedish stoves will keep sub-zero temperatures while Australian wind-proof Norwegian ski-boots and Australian woollen and winter boots will make work in the open more bearable. The winter boots, manufactured in Melbourne, are of English Alpine Toughide of the type used by the conquerors of Mount Everest. Impervious to moisture, it remains supple at temperatures as low as -25 degrees below zero. British tents will also be part of the team's equipment.

Two Orange Planes

Two Avian aircraft of the type successfully used by the Norwegian-Swedish-British expedition of 1950, will accompany the Kista Dan and will guide her through the icefields. On the Antarctic continent, they will aid in locating a suitable base and in returning the coastline. Considerably modified for service in local conditions, they can be fitted with either floats or skis, and have been painted a bright orange for easier identification in the white snowfields which will be their stamping ground for the next three or four months.

America's contribution is the "wessel," a tracked vehicle not unlike a Bren gun carrier, which was developed during World War II. With a range of 200 miles, they will be used to haul Australian-made cranes, boat-shaped structures on skids containing the living quarters of expedition members on long-range surveys.

But for all its up-to-date equipment, the planners of the

expedition have not overlooked the great stand-by of every polar journey. If everything else fails, it tracks, bust and fuel (ice) and wheels (ice) will still be sturdy Norwegian-built dog sledges pulled by the hardy but sometimes savage huskies that will pull 700 to 800 lb. loads 20 or 30 miles a day on a minimum of food. Three teams of these dogs, numbering in all 30 huskies, have been bred and trained over the last three years at Heard Island, one of the other two bases Australia has established for scientific observation and economic exploration on the great white continent.

Mr. Phillip Law, F.R.G.S., director of the Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs in the Australian Government, is in charge of the Kista Dan expedition. His responsibility is to select the site and supervise the erection of the tiny establishment, and to initiate smoothly running programmes of exploration and search. Before the pack ice closes in again, in March, he will return to Australia.

Oldest Is 40

After his departure, Bob Dovers, of Wollongong, New South Wales, will be in charge of the new station. This 31-year-old ex-commander has almost a prior claim to the job. Apart from the fact that he was a surveyor with the first Australian party to pass a winter on Heard Island in the 1947-48 season, he is son of that George Dovers who was a surveyor with Sir Douglas Mawson's 1911 Antarctic expedition.

His team of 10 includes a meteorologist, a medical officer, radio operators, a carpenter, a geologist, and an engineer. The 10 have all been carefully selected; health must be perfect, with not an appendix, amnesia, or other ailments. All of them must be sufficiently able to survive absolute isolation in this small settlement for a full year—without mail.

Most are young men—the oldest is only 40—and all have slipped the hands of time in many parts of the globe. All of them look forward to their work with enthusiasm, knowing perhaps that they are pioneers in an uncharted world, and that the expedition which provides them with their food, shelter, and other necessities is a great ally for that struggle.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

BUTLER MUST CUT TAXES

Export Drive In Jeopardy

By Our Own Correspondent

London, Jan. 24.

At this time every year the Chairmen of leading banks put aside their everyday chores to ponder the state of the national economy. This is an important event in the business world for words of undoubted wisdom that follow these musings—and which are liberally reproduced in the financial press—may and probably do influence the Chancellor's own annual meditations.

This year the bankers have turned their thoughts outward—to the world in which Britain has to earn her living. What they see is by no means reassuring. A world in which the spectre of competition has become a reality. A world in whose markets Britain will lose her place unless—what?

There is no short answer. Or if there is the Bankers do not know it. What they say is that no one can afford to shirk his responsibilities. Whether British goods sell abroad in face of the stiffening competition depends upon the actions of the humblest trade unionist as well as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The bankers stress the folly of the wage-price spiral. The motive force which drives this spiral on its dizzy ascent is no longer the rising cost of living but a trend to higher company dividends. Knowing that dividends are rising, the worker concludes that profits are rising too and that therefore his employer can afford to pay him more.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh puts forward a plan for reason in his statement as Chairman of Lloyd's Bank. "I wish it could be more generally understood by labour that abnormally high profits are the product of inflation just as is the wages spiral which steadily lowers the purchasing power of the pound. One cannot blame workmen for seeking higher wages to compensate for higher costs of living or shareholders for similar reaction about dividends. But what must not be overlooked is that profits are not merely the reward of a shareholder; they are also the source of capital which alone can provide the basis of future industrial progress," he said.

But higher wages are just one aspect of the problem. Even if workers accepted Lord Balfour's argument and decided to make do on their present wages, would this enable Britain to earn the £300 million which is the target set for the balance of payments? Obviously it wouldn't.

What is needed too is a drive throughout industry to cut production costs. This means a higher rate of investment in new and more efficient machinery. It means that the nation as a whole must consume less than it produces—in other words save. But who these days can afford to save?

ONE ANSWER—TAXATION

Not industry itself. As Mr. Harold A. Bibby of Martins Bank pointed out funds left in industry after taxation were not sufficient even to replace its worn out assets. Could the middle classes—the investing public—all the gap? Mr. Bibby thinks not. "Even if the public has cash available after paying their own high taxes there is little encouragement to invest in new and more efficient machinery which if it is successful and makes a profit has again to suffer the penalty of taxation," he says.

Is the answer then to reduce taxation? Bankers have no doubt it is. Here is what they say. Mr. Bibby: "High taxation is the negation of thrift, the Fairy Godmother of extravagance and the advocate of 'let's eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die'—as die industrially we surely shall unless efficiency, energy and the will to expand and the elimination of waste are encouraged."

Sir Thomas D. Barlow of the District Bank: "Lightening (of taxation) must most effectively augment the supply of capital for industrial development and so increase production."

Mr. A. W. Tuke of Barclays Bank: "It is a horrifying thought that nearly one-third of the whole national product now falls into the maw of the Government. There's hardly any limit to the evils which flow from excessive taxation."

Mr. D. J. Roberts in his maiden address as Chairman of the National Provincial Bank: "Every year since 1945 my predecessors have drawn attention to the threat to enterprise and initiative inherent in the present level of taxation and now more than ever such qualities are essential if we are to survive in an increasingly competitive world."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would no doubt agree with all these views. But his difficulty is that reduction of taxation must be matched by a corresponding reduction in Government expenditure. Could he follow the advice of Mr. Tuke for example and "ruthlessly" curtail civil expenditure including local Government spending without evoking strong political opposition? The political danger is all the greater if it is considered that economies of the order needed to enable effective cut taxation could not be made without reducing various benefits it has derived from the welfare state. For bankers regard the defence programme as sacrosanct—at least until the threat of aggression has been removed. In any case, as Mr. Tuke rightly points out, "necessary defence expenditure which properly includes our responsibilities in the Empire... is the most important element in social security."

A SPIRAL REVIVED

But the Chancellor's difficulties are not entirely political. He must also consider the effect of a reduction of taxation on the revenue of domestic consumption. If it led to more spending in the shops would this not draw goods into the home market and thus hamper the export drive? And wouldn't this in turn lead to a revival of the very inflation that the Government has for two years been trying to eliminate? Until new taxation has been used mainly as a disinflationary weapon. But a stage has been reached where it is defeating its own end. Fearing that reduction of taxation would lead to a new bout of rising prices the Government has been reluctant to take the step that bankers consider necessary.

But its policy has caused inflation to appear at another point. For the shortage of investable savings has forced it to raise funds on the money market instead of on a long-term basis from the public. As a result, says Mr. Roberts, Government expenditure "has largely neutralised the restriction of credit in other fields."

It comes back to the same thing. We must take our lead from the United States. We must improve and cheapen our methods of production so that everybody can have a larger slice of the national cake. But it will not be a simple matter. It will require a complete re-orientation of the national mind to ponder between now and budget day.

'Andy' Helps Fight Against UK Potato Disease

Edinburgh, Jan. 24. A South American wild potato, familiarly known as "andy," is helping British scientists to fight potato disease. "Andy" (real name: *Solanum andigenum*) is one of a wild species of potato found growing in Andean countries. Scientists in a government agricultural research station here have been crossing "andy" with ordinary British potato varieties in an effort to develop a strain resistant to early blight, which attacks early potato crops particularly. Experiments so far have shown good results and the scientists hope to be able to introduce a new potato for general use soon.—China Mail Special.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange amounted to \$713,177.00. Noon quotations—

the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HSBC Bank 1635 1640 30 4 1640

INSURANCES

Lombard 940 57

Union 940 57

SHIPPING

Waterboat 100 40 20

Asia Nav 120 1,000 4 1,175

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 21 82 800 4 81

Dock

Provident 13.70 720 4 13.70

(Old)

Provident 13.70 720 4 13.70

(New)

Shui Sang 1.10 1000 4 1.10

Wirelock 0.20 8.30 400 4 8.18

11350 4 8.18

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UK Shares Firm After Bout Of Profit-Taking

By Our Own Correspondent

London, Jan. 24.

A bout of profit-taking overtook the London stock market last week and prices in several sections drifted lower. The undertone however remained very firm and signs of recovery became evident before the weekend.

Monday was the market's busiest day for almost three years but this was mainly due to the boom in South African gold shares following good development news from some of the uranium producers. Industrials were depressed at first because of the labour situation—the Electricians staged a one-day token strike on Monday—but later in the week the tone of the market improved.

Gilt-edged prices were down on the week. The factor in this case is the imminence of a Government operation to deal with the £412 million of maturing national war bonds 1952-54. It is rumoured the operation may take the form of a further issue of 3 p.c. exchequer stock 1952-53. The market is also expecting to hear news shortly of the first Dominion Loan since the Sydney Conference.

The announcement of the results of the Lancashire Steel issue came after the market had closed for the weekend. As expected the response from the public has been very poor. It applied for only half the £500,000 £1 ordinary offered at 22/- each. Its response to the offer of £500,000 £1 6% p.c. preference share at 21/- each was rather better but not good enough to make the issue a success without the heavy support of a consortium of leading houses which had guaranteed the whole amount.

NOT TO THE PUBLIC

This prompted the Financial Times to comment that the Government had sold back to the public interests the second of the nationalised steel companies but it could hardly claim to have sold it back to the public. Both ordinary and preference shares are expected to open at a discount when dealings begin tomorrow.

Last Monday's gold boom caused the Financial Times Gold Development Index to rise 2.8 points to 103.3. But profit-taking obscured the trend of the market later in the week and prices moved erratically. The week's biggest gain was in Free States Gold which spurred 11/10 1/2 to 85/8.

Another feature of the market has been the fall in tea shares following the lower auction prices. However investment support was renewed once profit-taking was over and the market ended the week on a firm note.

Banker Says Japan Will Get More US Capital

New York, Jan. 24.

A prominent American banker today predicted that substantial American capital would be invested in Japan following the amendment of its foreign investment law.

"Taking into account the tremendous opportunity for rebuilding and growth in post-war Japan, there seems little question that the presents to the American investors on attractive field," Mr. Robert Hall, partner of Bache & Co., investment brokers and bank-er, said.

In effect, he said, at the present time, the foreign investment law of Japan provides that a foreign investor must hold a stock which he has purchased for two years before he is able to sell any part of his holding and obtain dollars therefor. Even at the end of these two years, he may obtain dollars for only 20 per cent of his total holdings.

FLEXIBILITY SOUGHT

"The American investor who is accustomed to a ready liquidity in his investment does not relish being locked in as is inevitable under the present Japanese law," his statement said.

"His hesitancy is increased by a further lack of flexibility inherent in the present provisions of the law. There is no provision for switching from one security or industry to another during the two-year waiting period. In other words, should the investor sell his original stock and buy some other stock, with the yen proceeds, the repatriation privilege which attached to his original investment is lost."

US Utilities Highest For 31 Years

New York, Jan. 24.

Utilities rose to a new 22-year "high" in the stock market during the past week.

The utilities average closed the week at 53.88, its highest since Sept. 4, 1931, set last March 13. The gain for the week was a small one—34 cents. So far this year the average has risen 1.23 points.

Industrial rose 2.93 points to close at 288.5, a new high since March 20, bringing the gain for the year to 8.14 points. It had gained 2.24 points to 100.32, a new "high" since Aug. 21, bringing their average gain to 4.38 points for 1954. The average for 45 stocks rose 1.41 points to 110.19, since March 30, bringing the gain so far in 1954 to 3.05 points.

Some of the rising momentum represented optimism over prospects for a modification of double taxation on dividends. General Motors helped the gain by announcing a billion-dollar expansion programme. Douglas aircraft with a weekly gain of 8 1/2 points features the stock market rally. Others of the aircraft section gained up to more than 2 points. Oils enjoyed a good week as sales of fuel oil rose to the point where higher prices were set in several sections. The gain ranged to more than three points. General Motors was a strong spot in its section.

Trading increased to the heaviest of the year on a daily average basis. Sales averaged 1,803,520 shares, against 1,517,920 in the previous week and 1,414,588 in the first week of 1954.—United Press.

LESS PESSIMISM

New York, Jan. 24.

US business optimism lessened this week. Backing up its faith in the ability of the US to manufacture and consume, General Motors, largest manufacturing company, this week announced plans for a huge expansion programme. The stock market reacted confidently and moved higher to the peaks of last May, led by rails, with steel, oils, chemicals and electric equipment issues following in the advance.

General Motors' critics for expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 in the next two years for plant and equipment improvement, with a possibility of an additional \$500,000,000 during the eight-year period 1946 through 1953. Mr. Harlow R. Curtis, President, described the programme as a measure of faith in the future of the United States. He forecast no depression.

President Eisenhower's Budget Message, with its emphasis on economy and proposed tax reductions, was generally anticipated and was viewed as contributing to an overall climate which would promote continued business expansion this year. Among other recommended tax reliefs, the President proposed more liberal depreciation allowances and 13 other changes in tax rates to encourage business expansion.

Meanwhile, a number of large and small firms announced curtailed work schedules and lay-offs which provoked top-level union demands for a White House meeting to deal with unemployment. There were additional lay-offs in the auto industry, mining, television, railroads and many others.

Henry Ford II, President of Ford Motor Co., said many of the lay-offs in the Detroit area were only temporary and described large-scale unemployment as "a phase of the economy."—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local monetary exchange market during the following hours:—
10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. (per 100)
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. (per 100)
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. (per 100)
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. (per 100)
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. (per 100)
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. (per 100)
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. (per 100)
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. (per 100)
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CHINA MAIL

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MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1954.

SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL
NEW
"SNORKEL"
PEN

TRIAL OF THREE SAILORS RESUMES

Alleged Assault On Taxi Driver

The case against two New Zealand and one Canadian sailors charged with assaulting a taxi driver with intent to rob him resumed before Judge J. Reynolds at the Victoria District Court this morning, when further evidence was given for the Prosecution.

The hearing started on December 21, but subsequent hearings were adjourned when it was announced that the complainant, who gave his evidence, had been admitted to the Mental Hospital for observation.

The accused are Able Seaman Bryan James Stevenson, 21, and Roger Quinten Wright Morris, 20, both of HMNZS Kanara, and Able Seaman Francis Vincent Hamilton, 22, of HMCS Iroquois. All three were charged with assaulting Tsang Kwong, the taxi driver, early in October, 25 last year, with intent to rob.

First, two accused were defended by Mr. T. Shuldack, instructed by Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master Mr. A. S. C. Comber as defending counsel. Mr. Simon Lo, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting.

The first witness this morning was Dr. P. M. Yap, medical officer in charge of the Government Mental Hospital. He said that on December 23, last year, he received a patient, Tsang Kwong, and kept him under observation from the 23rd to the 31st. On admission, Tsang appeared to be dull and somewhat confused in his speech. But he was capable of giving an account of what took place in the past few weeks.

DOCTOR'S CONCLUSION
Tsang also appeared to be somewhat inconsistent in matters of detail in his account, witness went on, but he did say he had been assaulted. As a result of his examination of the patient, he came to the conclusion that he was unbalanced in mind, and that this was due to injury caused to the brain.

Cross-examining, Mr. Shuldack asked Dr. Yap if he could give the Court an example of the inconsistency in the account of the patient, he asked Tsang what the reading was on the taxi meter at the time of the alleged assault, and Tsang gave different accounts of it.

Also, the doctor continued, he asked the patient as to how the men who allegedly assaulted him entered his taxi, and gave various versions at different times. On another occasion, he asked if the patient knew he had been assaulted, he replied that he did not.

UNRELIABLE
Dr. Yap agreed that from his general observations, he found the patient to be unreliable as to details. Questioned by Mr. Comber, witness agreed that he found that the driver had a scar over the left eye of a fairly recent character. Asked if he thought Tsang would be capable of understanding the meaning of an oath, witness said that even when he was under observation, he appeared confused at varying degrees. He was of the opinion that if the patient became confused in this sense at the time of taking such an oath, then he would not understand the meaning of the oath.

Mr. Comber: If that man was under charge for murder, would you, as Government mental officer, say he was fit to plead? Witness: In my opinion, I would say he was not fit to plead.

In his re-examination of the witness, Mr. Lo asked if witness would say that the patient in his state of mind could grow progressively worse on December 23—the day his observations began—than it would be two days earlier, when he gave evidence in Court. Dr. Yap replied he would say that Tsang's condition would get worse after those two days.

Witness added that the strain of appearing in Court might

have contributed to the worsening. Replying to Crown Counsel, Dr. Yap said that assuming Tsang was charged with murder, he would certify him as unfit to plead only on the basis of the conclusions reached in his examination of the patient on December 23.

PATIENT'S MIND
Witness went on to say that the patient's mind appeared to be clear enough to understand general questions that were asked him during his observation.

Lo Kwong-sui, student, gave evidence that about 1 a.m. on October last year, he was driving a car along Tai Hang Road towards Happy Valley, when he saw a darkened car parked by the roadside near Jardines Lookout. He saw a man hail him to stop. He did this, and as a result of what the man told him, he drove on and gave certain information to the Police.

Witness identified a Police photograph of Tsang Kwong as the man who had stopped his car. He said the man's face that night appeared to be swollen.

In reply to Mr. Comber, he said Tsang did not seem to him to be dull or confused, but he said he might appear to be frightened.

Hearing is proceeding.

Army Action Causes Heartburns

Washington, Jan. 24. Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson does not plan any "punitive reprisal" against the army for violating his "expressed position" by arresting Cpl. Edward S. Dickinson, the turnabout American war prisoner, a Defence spokesman said today.

The spokesman called the army's action "something between discourtesy and insolence" and said it probably "ended for all time any likelihood" that the 21 remaining pro-American POWs will return to Democracy. An Army spokesman retorted that the Army saw "no relevance" between Dickinson's case and that of the 21 POWs still in Korea, and was following Mr. Wilson's orders of last October to consider each case "on its merits."

The Army official said Assistant Secretary of Defence John A. Hannah, who was informed of the Army's intent but apparently not the timing, "could have disapproved if he had any objection."—United Press.

Fire Engine To The Rescue

Berlin, Jan. 24. A German fire engine swept through the gates of the heavily-guarded Allied Control Authority building here today on the eve of the opening of the Big Four conference there.

The fire engine stopped by the first of four flag poles outside the building and up went the ladder.

But there was no fire for United States military police were having trouble lowering the British flag at the sundown ceremony and sent for the fire brigade for assistance.

A new rope will be fitted to prevent a repetition of today's hitch.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Before my daughter got married we were talking about divorces and I told her you were the ideal couple to copy—the sturdy oak and clinging vine!"

CARELESS DRIVER FINED

Yesterday afternoon, Peter Shen, a 35-year-old engineer of 11A Blue Pool Road, was driving his undercar, a Standard Vanguard, along Island Road near water culvert No. 56, Tai Tam District. Suddenly his car went off the road and down the embankment.

As a result, Shen was fined \$50 for careless driving by Mr. Hin-ching Lo at Central this morning.

Sub-Insp. P. T. Moor said the defendant declared that he was driving along the road and as it was raining he started his wind screen wipers but they would not work. He then put his hand out of the window to try to move the wipers and as a result he went off the road down the embankment. At the time he had a lady passenger riding beside him.

When the car was recovered, SI Moor said that he examined the wind screen wipers in the presence of the defendant and found that they were in perfect working order. The defendant, he said, had only been driving since January 21.

SI Moor asked the court to take a serious view of the offence, as he said that the consequences might have been very serious if the accident had happened in town.

The Court ordered defendant's licence be returned to him.

PRE-ELECTION INCIDENTS

Tehran, Jan. 24. Some 30 persons were injured and 34 were arrested in pre-election incidents in Abadan today, according to a report reaching here tonight from the South Iranian oil town.

The incidents occurred when partisans of the National Front organized a demonstration and wrote slogans in the walls of the Abadan refinery buildings. Troops and police were called to disperse the demonstrators.—France-Press.

Junks Alongside Warship

For approaching within 300 feet of the American destroyer Vampan at Buoy B3 with the intention of playing for hire, two junk mistresses, Wong Yee-so, 53, who had a previous conviction, and Lo Chuen-ho, 22, were fined \$20 and \$18 respectively by Mr. A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning.

The Police said that defendants' junks were seen lying alongside the warship at about 11 a.m. on Sunday. Aware of the approach of the Police launch, defendants moved towards the Causeway Bay typhoon shelter where they were eventually caught.

PETITION TO BAN RED CHINA

Backing Given By Mr Hoover

New York, Jan. 24. Former President Herbert Hoover appealed today for signatures to a petition against the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

"I have opposed recognition of Communist China by the United States and its admission into the United Nations from the day the Communists conquered China four years ago," Hoover said in a statement.

"Any and every effort that we as Americans can make to prove to our friends overseas just where we, as a nation, stand is of enormous value."

"This petition campaign is now being conducted throughout the nation by the Committee for One Million, headed by Warren R. Austin, formerly Ambassador of the US to the United Nations."

The aim of the Committee is to gather upwards of one million signatures, to urge every American to join in this campaign.

MISQUOTED
The former President said the uncertainty abroad as to the position of the United States in relation to Red China is "one of the greatest dangers to the cause of freedom faces today."

"Last month a direct quotation was attributed to me which said I advocated a trade 'arrangement' with Communist China by the United States. In fact, I said that the United States should not trade with the Communists."

Hoover also said Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has been misquoted to the effect that he was in favour of recognition of the Peking regime.

"This misrepresentation was picked up by the press throughout the world and particularly by the Communist propaganda machine. It was spread widely throughout Asia and did great injury to the morale of our Allies in that area of the world who are fighting Communism," Hoover said.

He said such incidents emphasize the need for the United States to make clear to the world its position in regard to Red China.—United Press.

Phone Service Restored

Berlin, Jan. 24. The East German postal authorities today restored 68 of several thousand East-West Berlin telephone lines severed since June 1952. West Berlin post officials said.

Of these, 20 linked the two international press headquarters for the Big Four conference, set up in both East and West Berlin, the officials said.

The remaining 48 lines linked the two conference venues—the Allied Control Authority building in the United States sector and the Soviet Embassy building in East Berlin.—Reuter.

Alleged Murder: Judge Rules Accused Has A Case To Answer

A submission that the case should be withdrawn from the Jury on the grounds that the evidence led by the Crown disclosed no case in law against the accused, was made by Counsel for the Defence when hearing of the trial of Lo Shui-chung, 32, an earth cooler, for the murder of a Catholic priest, resumed before the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice T. J. Gould in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

His Lordship ruled there was a case to answer and said that his view of the law would be sufficiently indicated when he summed up the case for the Jury.

Lo is alleged to have, with others not in custody, murdered the Rev. Fr Peter Ngai at the Holy Souls Church, Wanchai, on September 7 last.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the indictment as well as to that in which he was charged, with others, not in custody, to have murdered the Rev. John Baptist Cheng on the same date.

Mr D. N. E. Rea, Crown Counsel, assisted by Mr W. B. Spragg, ADCU, Kowloon, is prosecuting.

Accused is defended by Miss B. K. Seale, instructed by Mr S. Ng Qun.

A Jury of six men and one woman was empanelled.

When hearing of the trial resumed this morning, Miss Seale submitted that his Lordship should withdraw the case from the Jury on the grounds that the evidence led by the Crown disclosed no case in law against the accused.

The case for the Crown, Counsel said, was that this was a premeditated robbery with violence in the course of which two Fathers met their deaths and that the accused was a party to the common intention.

THE REQUIREMENTS
After referring to an authority on criminal evidence and to cases reported in the Criminal Appeal Reports, Counsel submitted that in order to bring the present case within the principles laid down in the cases just cited, the Prosecution had to show (a) that there was common intention to commit a felony involving personal violence; (b) that this design was carried out and resulted in death; and (c) that the accused was on the scene of the crime as a participant.

In her submission, Counsel said that none of the three requirements had been established by the evidence.

As Counsel proceeded to deal with her first point, his Lordship said that common intention to commit a felony involving personal violence or risk of violence had been established in law in Hongkong. The Full Court in a decision some years ago had brought it as far as that.

Risk of violence was one of the elements of violence of which participants were liable for murder, he added.

In that event, Counsel submitted that the Prosecution had to show the intention to rob in the sense which his Lordship said involved violence or risk of violence.

Miss Seale said that the Crown had put in some conversations between a witness, Lo Kwun-Kit, and the accused, couched in phrases which in themselves she submitted were practically meaningless.

THE CONVERSATION
Counsel submitted that the conversation did not necessarily indicate intention to use any violence, even if it did indicate intention to go to the premises for the purpose of taking something.

As to the element of common intention, there was no suggestion of concerted action at all, Miss Seale said. In the latter part of the conversation, accused was alleged to have said, "If I could do it." She said that in fact the element of premeditation seemed to have come from the witness, Lo, rather than from the accused.

On one point, Counsel said that all the accused was alleged to have done or to have said was to speculate. There was no suggestion of concerted action with this man Woo Yau, referred to in the evidence of the witness Lo.

Dealing with her second point, Miss Seale said that even if from these scraps of conversation could be extracted common intention to commit felony involving personal violence it still had to be shown that the design was carried out or attempted, and that it was the attempted execution of the design that resulted in death.

"Here, again, the evidence which has been put before the Court is to a certain extent mysterious rather than conclusive," Miss Seale said, because the evidence as to the state of the deceased's injuries was far

more consistent with a concerted and deliberate attack upon them than with robbery of which there was no evidence whatsoever. She added that there was no evidence that a robbery was carried out with offensive weapons.

His Lordship said that accused's statement stated that they went there.

COUNSEL'S CONTENTION
Miss Seale contended that there was no evidence inside the building that this attempt was carried out further, or that the attempt to rob resulted in death. That was the mysterious point, she said.

There was little evidence of any offensive weapons had been taken there. A spanner had been found on the premises; a stool which could have inflicted the injuries on the deceased was already there. There was also found a small penknife lying on the floor. No one could say whether or not it was in the possession of either of the two deceased.

His Lordship remarked that the bamboo pole found was not normally there according to the evidence.

Miss Seale said that there was no evidence that anyone could recognise that it was an entirely unfamiliar article.

Counsel further said that there was no explanation of how the intruders got into the premises. All the spare keys, she suggested, were accounted for.

The Judge said that there was a tremendous void in the case of the keys of the Fathers. There was no question, therefore, that all the keys were accounted for, he said.

Counsel accepted his Lordship's statement and said that the keys which should have been in the possession of the two Fathers were not accounted for.

ODD CIRCUMSTANCE
There was no evidence of offensive weapons being taken in, Counsel submitted, and further that it was an odd circumstance that when a robbery had taken place, it was usually for valuables to go. In this case valuables were found scattered in the rooms.

Counsel further stated that an amah who lived beneath the church did not hear a thing and the watchman was asleep with his key to the main entrance under his pillow.

Dealing with her third point, Counsel said that the Prosecution had to establish that the accused was on the scene as a participant, and for this purpose the Crown put in his alleged statement to the effect that he was at some place in the building keeping watch.

There again, Counsel went on, there was little evidence about the times. According to accused's statement, he went to Star Street about 7 p.m.; he stayed there for two hours by which time it was 11 o'clock. Certainly there was something wrong there, she suggested. Accused then went away.

There was such a mystery of what in fact did take place, Counsel said. There was nothing to show that the accused was still on the spot, still participating in the design when the death of the two priests took place, or that those deaths were necessarily connected with the design of his presence on the scene earlier.

LO'S EVIDENCE
Going to the scene at 7 p.m. was not consistent with intention of getting in and using violence; it was consistent only with the intention of entering the premises during the absence of the occupants, Counsel submitted.

Referring to the evidence given by Lo Kwun-Kit, Counsel submitted that Lo should be treated as an accomplice and that his evidence should be treated as that of an accomplice.

His Lordship said he agreed with that contention.

Counsel said Lo Kwun-Kit was eminently an unworthy witness and that corroboration was more than ever desirable.

Hearing is continuing.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

Until further notice, the latest times of posting for airmails to Europe (U.K. etc.), Africa, Middle East, Pakistan and India will be as follows:
Mondays, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Thursdays, 10 a.m. (India as 9 a.m.)
Fridays, 9 a.m.
Saturdays, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 25
By Air

Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Greece, Spain & Europe, 6 p.m.

By Surface

Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26

Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada, 10 a.m.

India-China, 6 p.m.

Thailand, 6 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

CLAIM OPPOSED

De Mello having given notice of abandonment to the underwriters in due time, now sought to recover from the insurers for a total loss of part of the articles insured, the value of the bags of rice jettisoned and sold as damaged. The Attorney General opposed the claim on three grounds—first, that the voyage had never taken place, the ship not having called from Hongkong for San Francisco; second, that the rice having existed in specie as rice, when sold could not be considered as a total loss; third, that there existed a custom in insurance matters in China which required that the warranty against Particular Average exempted the underwriters from responsibility, unless the whole of the articles insured were absolutely lost, and that no claim existed for either a constructive or absolute total loss of rice.

The first ground was almost as soon abandoned, as mentioned; but the second and third points were ably argued on both sides. Mr. Pollard strenuously endeavoured to exclude all evidence as to the contradictory nature of the words of the Policy. The Chief Justice, however, permitted the evidence to go, on the ground that he would not allow custom to vary, control, or contradict the terms of the Policy, but would only receive evidence of custom as to any ambiguous word in the Policy.

The Chief Justice, without hearing Mr. Pollard's reply, held that the decision was to be considered in favour of the Plaintiff, but that he would probably mention the point of rice.

JUDGE'S FINDINGS

On Thursday, His Lordship said that he had delayed his decision in order to look into the case of Navone v. Haddon, 9 Manning and Granger's Reports, submitted to him by the Attorney General as altering the law of constructive total loss on memorandum articles. After careful consideration, he was clear that the case did not apply, as it appeared there, that the goods were damaged and the rice was not damaged and sold, still retaining their character of silk, while in this case the rice was so damaged as not to be able to be sold as rice, and was being converted into other goods. He was of the opinion that the decision in Navone v. Haddon was not applicable to this case, and that the law was to be considered in favour of the Plaintiff, but that he would probably mention the point of rice.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00, Children's Hour (Radio); 6.15, "Winnie-the-Pooh" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 6.30, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 6.45, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 7.00, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 7.15, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 7.30, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 7.45, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 8.00, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 8.15, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 8.30, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 8.45, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 9.00, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 9.15, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. Milne (Radio); 9.30, "The Story of the Three Little Pigs" by A.A. 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